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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

## THE FRENCH AND THE AUSTRIANS.

NEVER in all the annals of warfare did a great army so disappoint every reasonable expectation as that of Austria since the outbreak of the war in Italy. To look at the stalwart proportions and martial bearing of the men was to dream a dream of victory. To calculate the immensity of their numbers, and to investigate the

education, habits, and characters of the officers, was to be assured of it—

Power was in all their steps, pride in their eyes—  
In all their deeds, dominion!

But all this noble appearance was a sham and a delusion. Splendid on the parade, they proved to be utterly ineffective on the battle-field. Their officers could fig:it excellently upon theory,

but when it came to a matter of practice all their skill and bearing proved of no avail. Pitted against the French, they have, in sporting phrase, been "nowhere." In little skirmish, or in great battle, they have been alike defeated. The alacrity which Falstaff had in sinking they have shown in running away. They have even succeeded in falsifying the old Roman legend that Fortune favours the bold. They were bold to declare war; bold to set their armies in motion



THE WAR.—ATTACK ON THE CHURCH OF MAGENTA.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. VIZETELLY.—SEE PAGE 9.



across the Adige; bold to make the first movement, and to render peace impossible until battles had been fought. But here their boldness stopped, and Fortune ceased to favour them. They were bold, but not bold enough. Instead of marching upon Turin and capturing it, as they might easily have done, thus securing the first honours of the war, they hesitated so long that they allowed the golden opportunity to slip. The French and Sardinians were in front of them long before they had made up their minds as to their next movement. The result was that solidity, and we may add stolidity, were no match against the agility and daring of their opponents. As blunderbuss against rifle, so was Austrian against Frenchman. The elephant with his ponderosity was beaten by the tiger with his nimbleness. The records of the war are but a catalogue of the reverses and defeats, more or less sanguinary and decisive, of the great heavy Austrian elephant and of the successes, more or less brilliant, of the supple French tiger.

The last reported victory, if we are to take the French and Sardinian accounts as authentic, is the greatest of all. Though at the time at which we write the full details of the battle of Solferino are wanting, sufficient is known to show that the Austrians have suffered a defeat, even although they had not themselves confessed it. The fight is by far the most obstinate and sanguinary episode of the war, and has driven the Austrians into their famous quadrilateral, where they will stand sulkily at bay, with their backs to the wall of their great fortresses between the Mincio and the Adriatic. On the side of the Austrians it must be admitted that indications are not wanting to show that their retreat to these fortresses and to the quadrangle which they form is part of their original plan of campaign—that they have purposely enticed the French to the bank of the Mincio—and that under the walls of Mantua and Peschiera, and afterwards of Verona and Legnano, the great battles have to be fought which will decide the fate of Italy.

In the meantime Paris rejoices, not without a certain misgiving that the victory of Solferino has been too dearly purchased by the blood of many able Generals and of many thousands of brave men. Paris enjoys the idea of victory for its own sake, but it also enjoys the idea of the peace which may possibly follow it. Therefore, and with double cause, it illuminates its public buildings, its theatres, and its private houses;—though every lamp and jet of gas might represent a slain soldier. Last night should be insufficient to express its satisfaction at the revival of the old familiar ideas of conquest bequeathed by the first Napoleon, it extends its jubilation into the daylight, decorates its thoroughfares, and even the horses of its street cabs and omnibuses, with the invincible tricolor; fires salvos of artillery; and chants *Te Deums* in its cathedrals.

One thing is already certain. The Austrians, unless they signally defeat the French in the great quadrangle, can never again hope to retain possession of the Lombardo-Venetian territory. Even should they defeat the French, their rule in Italy is at an end, and can never be restored. To this extent Napoleon III. has been successful. The Austrians have lost at every throw of the dice, and at every dip into the wallet of Fortune. And the Kings and statesmen of the old Monarchies and Empires of Europe, who look upon the war and its progress with anything but satisfaction, are asking themselves the question whether the moment has not arrived for a successful attempt at pacification. The Emperor Napoleon has acquired glory enough to satisfy any reasonable amount of ambition, and the Austrians have suffered a sufficient amount of defeat to show that their cause in Italy is hopeless, and yet not sufficient to degrade them in their own eyes. Thus the time appears opportune for intervention. If the three parties to the struggle be reasonable—if France actually desire no more than the independence of the Italian people—if Victor Emmanuel will be satisfied with Lombardy and Venetia, and if Austria be not obstinately bent upon enlisting the Germanic Confederation in her losing cause, it is probable that the terms of a settlement may emerge from the bloody battle-ground of Solferino, and that Austria may be spared any further humiliation, and France any further tempting of that fickle Fortune which may yet desert her. To yield to the combined remonstrances of three such Powers as Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia would be consistent alike with the personal dignity of the Austrian Emperor and the physical power of his nation. To yield to France and Sardinia alone, even with disaffected Hungary at their back, is more than can be expected of such an Empire, unless the enemy be actually in possession of Vienna. Austria will not and cannot yield unless the Great Powers of Europe intervene in her behalf; and, that their intervention be successful, it is imperative that it be undertaken ere the complications of the strife have extended to other nations and empires than those now engaged in it, and ere the pent-up passions and animosities of the whole Continent explode in one general conflagration.

Every day that the war continues the danger of such a result is aggravated. That France should be too successful, and Austria too much humiliated, are eventualities perilous to all Europe and not safe even for Italy, which has everything to gain by a prompt pacification, and everything to dread in the extension of a war, in the mighty vortex of which the original cause of quarrel might happen to be forgotten. There was a time when Great Britain might have been the sole umpire of the dispute, but that time has passed; and it is to Russia, more than to any other Power, that the world will look for the decisive movement, which is either to give the world repose, or to rekindle the flames of a mightier and more barbarous war than Europe has known since the middle ages.

THE AUSTRIAN POST OFFICE AT JERUSALEM.—(To the Editor).—In your Number for May 7 appears a statement of the establishing of an Austrian Post Office at Jerusalem. I hope for the sake of your subscribers, you will take an early opportunity to recommend that your papers and the letters of others be sent via Belgium, &c. The Austrian post-rates are exorbitant. I had to pay via Austria for the very Number 5½ pence—11d., and for two letters prepaid in England the sum of 26 pence, or 4s. 4d.; then, again, these were ten days longer in coming than by the French mail, which is dear enough, but the charge is never more by it for gazettes than 1 penny—2d. If your and other papers are for the future sent by the Austrian mail we shall have to give up our subscriptions. We cannot afford to pay 1s. postage for single newspapers and 2s. 6d. for your double Numbers.—O. D. M., Jerusalem.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

PARIS, June 28.

Another Marshal of France! Why did they not make him Duke of Solferino? Niel was the General that told the Emperor that the Malakoff—not the Redan—was the key to Sebastopol; and on that advice Pelissier took it.

Paris is excited; France is boiling over with military emotion. The Emperor has filled the Frenchmen's eyes with rainbows! It was a terrible struggle.

Fifteen miles of battle-field! Fifteen hours of fighting! Look out upon a beautiful park, and imagine three hundred thousand men endeavouring in a scientific manner to cut each other's throats! Hear the roaring of five hundred cannon—the sharp death-rattle of three hundred thousand carbines! See the flashing of three hundred thousand sabres! If one life lost in a potherous fight creates a chill of horror, what must be the effect of 50,000 such? Imagine a battle-ground that reaches from Liverpool to Chester, or twice the distance from London-bridge to the Crystal Palace; or, to bring its magnitude straight home, say halfway from England to France! Imagine fifty *Great Eastern* steam-ships loaded with dead, dying, and prisoners!—say, three thousand five hundred tons weight of victims! The rhyming of two words has caused the death of thousands—*Victoire! and Gloire!*

Slow to advance in Piedmont, quick to retire in Lombardy, the Austrians have succeeded only in puzzling their friends as well as enemies. Where the father, Charles Albert, pushed Radetzky, the son, Victor Emmanuel, is conducting Hess.

The Emperor has it all his own way: Vecelli, Novara, Palestro, Montebello, Magenta, Melegnano, and now Solferino! Each victory greater than the other.

Old heroes never saw such battles. Caesar would have had forty minié balls through his shield. What did he know of rifled cannon? Hannibal would have been cut up with Zouave bayonets before he could have raised his battering ram. Miltiades never saw a Wellington square, nor Scipio a Napoleon attack. Hannibal was fighting with bows and arrows twenty centuries ago where Bonaparte fights with bullet and bayonet. Those barbarian warriors never went to war by railway or sent despatches by lightning! In our time they might have earned a marshal's bâton, but I doubt it.

Alexander never saw an army surveyed from a balloon. Ancient Generals never went through fire and smoke to victory: they never saw a revolver, a rifle, or a cannon, yet they stand high in Gibbon.

The Emperor baffles everybody with his astounding fortune. Although the world is macadamised with fools, he begs people to understand that he is not one of them. He knows his epoch, and, believing with his uncle that Providence is on the side of the strongest battalions, he is increasing his army.

The faubourgs look on; the saloons speculate; but nobody knows what next. I have been listening to representative men of all parties so as to give you correct data. I condense, as space with you is like refined gold.

The Republicans are amazed. I met distinguished men at Lamartine's, and thus far they approve of the Italian war.

The Orleanists are faint-hearted, and talk of French success, not Bonaparte's. Since the Duchess died the Count de Paris has no great mind to dine at Claremont. The Duchess was the leading statesman. The Duke de Chartres was not recalled.

The Legitimists look on with despair.

The Count de Chambord prefers Holland to Italy in these distracted times. Republicans, Orleanists, Legitimists—all are in the shade, for to-day the Bonapartes have bought the Empire on credit and are paying for it in cash! The credit was Napoleon's name—the cash is the glory of the victories! There is deep silence in all ranks but Napoleon's. Europe wonders, Asia sleeps, America works—everybody waits.

In time of war prepare for peace! Everybody here sees peace near at hand. I don't. Standing armies are the foes of peace. A loaded revolver in every room indicates a bad state of society; so a standing army disturbs the quiet slumber of a nation! It must be remembered that Bonaparte knocked down Austria at Marengo before doubling up Prussia at Jena! Prussia remembers Bonaparte, and Napoleon remembers Waterloo. A conversation between Francis Joseph and the Prince Regent about this time would explain matters.

The position of affairs is peculiar.

England, France, and Sardinia fought Russia—Austria looked on. France and Sardinia are now fighting Austria—England and Prussia look on; and now if Russia attacks Turkey nobody will interfere. That is one view of the question.

The French army quietly took all the glory of the Crimean War, and monopolised as well the China victory; but, now that their feelings are wound up to striking pitch, can an Emperor control them? Will they not force him to punish Prussian insolence. Germany daily insults France. France responds with praiseworthy dignity. England at heart has no faith in Napoleon: his wonderful success creates envy. Frenchmen think that every grand victory of French arms the English receive as a disaster; that Prussia will plunge into the war, and England will find it difficult to keep out of it. They say that Austrians are Germans; that blood is stronger than water; that the Germanic despises the Gallic race; that Austria's disgrace is Germany's shame.

These are reasons why I believe that peace is a long way off. Instead of peace, most likely you will find this advertisement:—"Wanted: Twenty millions sterling, to fill up the hole in the Treasury; and one hundred thousand men, to close the gap in the army."

Two months ago Austria insulted Sardinia, sneered at France, and threatened Italy. To-day she waits for Prussia to commence operations on the Rhine. In this dilemma England's strength is neutrality. England is still England at home, but she is not England on the Continent. She is still all-powerful, but she should remain, as you advise her, a looker-on in Venice.

On Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, the guns of the Invalides signalled to the Parisians another victory by the allies. About an hour after the salute the first despatch appeared, from "the Emperor to the Empress," announcing a "great battle and a great victory"—the battle of Solferino. The excitement created by its publication seemed to exceed that of any former occasion, especially among the working classes, who stood in crowds around every spot where the official bulletin was posted. The Paris correspondent of the *Post*, describing the rejoicings on occasion of the last great victory by the allies, writes:—"I do not remember having ever witnessed a more striking sight than was presented by Paris on Saturday night. In the more fashionable and wealthy quarters almost every house was decked with flags and coloured lanterns. The whole population seemed to have turned out, and the enthusiasm was great. The sight of sights, however, was the Faubourg St. Antoine, which, as you are aware, is inhabited exclusively by the working, or, as they have been called, the 'dangerous' classes. There were no exceptions; every window was lighted up; and the *ouvriers*, and their wives and children, perambulated the streets, shouting patriotic songs."

On Sunday next (to-morrow) a "Te Deum" will be sung in all the churches of France, in celebration of the victory of Solferino. The Empress and all the great bodies of the State will attend the service in Notre Dame.

The Empress Regent arrived at the Tuileries at half-past one on Saturday afternoon from St. Cloud. An immense crowd near the palace greeted her Majesty with enthusiastic cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive l'Armée d'Italie!" The Empress presided at a Council of Ministers, which was attended by Prince Jerome, and which remained sitting till past four o'clock. At about five the Empress left the palace to return to St. Cloud. The crowd was even greater than on her Majesty's arrival, and the cheering most enthusiastic.

The Empress and the Princess Clotilde on Sunday afternoon drove along the Boulevards in an open carriage, and were everywhere greeted with acclamations.

## THE WAR.

## BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

SUCH is the name given by the French—who, being the victors, may fairly claim the right of naming their achievement—to a gigantic encounter between the Allied and the Austrian forces on Friday, the 24th of June, in which 300,000 combatants joined in mortal strife from four o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, the line of battle extending for twelve miles. The Austrians began the attack. The bulk of their army had crossed the Mincio, and the general impression was when the first news of the battle startled Europe on Saturday that it had been brought on by the attempt of the French to cross that stream. It turns out, however, that the Austrians, after having retreated within their celebrated quadrangle and rested their flanks on the fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua, issued forth again, repassed the Mincio, and took up a position which a few days before they had marched over without a thought of holding. The battle began about four o'clock, at ten the main bodies on both sides were engaged, and the combat was continued with great fury till eight o'clock in the evening, when the Austrians, although claiming that they had the advantage in both wings, were compelled, being broken in their centre, to retreat. On the following day their shattered forces recrossed the Mincio, and the bridge of Goito was broken down behind them to prevent pursuit—for which, however, the French did not show much alacrity.

Previously to giving such particulars of the battle on the 24th as are doled out to us by the official bulletins, we will continue from last week our narrative of the events which preceded the great encounter. The 18th, 19th, and 20th of June seem to have been spent by both sides in preparing for the coming struggle. On the 20th Castenedolo was occupied in greater force by the French, and early on the morning of the 21st, everything being in readiness for a forward movement, the French Emperor and the King of Sardinia left Brescia to place themselves at the head of their armies. Lonato, Castiglione, and Montebello, abandoned by the Austrians, were occupied by the advanced guard of the allies. On the 22nd the entire French army passed the Chiese at Montebello, and a reconnaissance was made as far as Goito, on the Austrian left, where the main Austrian guard was surprised, lost some killed and nine prisoners. On the 23rd a similar reconnaissance was pushed against the Austrian right wing towards Desenzano, which is at the extreme south-west corner of the Lago di Garda, and forms an outpost from Peschiera. The Emperor of Austria's headquarters, which, since the 21st, had been at Villafranca, a town about halfway between Mantua and Verona, on the railroad which connects those two fortresses, was advanced to Valleggio, close to the Mincio, and on the morning of the 24th the whole Austrian army advanced and took possession, the right wing of Pozzolengo, Solferino, and Cavriana; the left wing of Guidizzolo and Castelfidardo, and offered battle. The resolution to fight on the west of the Mincio is said by the correspondent of the *Times* at the headquarters of the Austrian army to have been arrived at on the 16th, when General Gyulai had an interview at Villafranca with the Emperor of Austria. The following order of the day appeared at Verona on the 18th ult.:—

I to-day take the supreme command of the armies which are opposed to the enemy, and at the head of my gallant troops I will continue the struggle which Austria was obliged to begin in defence of her honour and rights. Soldiers! Your devotion to me, and the brilliant courage you have already exhibited, are guarantees that you will, under my command, obtain those successes which our fatherland expects. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The first telegram, from the Emperor Napoleon to the Empress, announcing the awful struggle, is as follows:—

CAVRIANA, Friday Evening.—Great battle! Great victory! The whole Austrian army formed the line of battle, which extended five leagues in length. We have taken all their positions, and captured many cannon, flags, and prisoners. The battle lasted from four o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains the following telegram from the Emperor to the Empress:—

CAVRIANA, Saturday, 1.30 p.m.—It is impossible to obtain details of the battle of yesterday. The enemy withdrew last night. I have passed the night in the room occupied on the morning of the battle by the Emperor of Austria. General Niel has been appointed Marshal of France.

A supplement to the *Moniteur*, published on Sunday evening, contains the following telegram:—

CAVRIANA, June 26, 11.30 a.m.—The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole army, have been compelled to abandon their positions, and to withdraw to the left bank of the River Mincio. They have blown up the bridge of Goito. The loss of the enemy has been very considerable, but our loss is much less. We have taken 30 cannon, more than 7000 prisoners, and three flags. General Niel and his corps d'armée have covered themselves with glory, as well as the whole army. General Auger has had an arm carried off. The Sardinian army inflicted considerable loss on the enemy, after having contended with great fury against superior force.

## FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

More detailed accounts of the battle subsequently received render it unnecessary that we should extract from the successive telegrams their fragmentary scraps of intelligence. The *Moniteur* has received from Cavriana, under date of June 25, the following details of the battle of Solferino. There is, it will be seen, no estimate of the numbers killed and wounded on either side:—

Yesterday was marked by one of those battles which, if they do not finish the war, permit us at least to foresee its solution. The Emperor of Austria commanded in person.

The Austrians, in their previous retreat, were planning an attack. Their withdrawal, so decided, behind the Mincio, was intended to inspire us with adventurous confidence by leaving a vast field to the rapidity of our movements, thereby exposing our columns, distant from each other through the order of march, to a sudden attack that might have weakened them by separation. But, fortunately, the Emperor has not deviated from that exalted prudence that prevails even over his courage—the further the allied army advanced, the more our columns strengthened themselves by rallying their line.

In the night between the 23rd and 24th we learned that the Austrians were recrossing the Mincio and marching to meet us. A battle was imminent. The entire army of the enemy, retracing its steps, was preparing to dispute our passage. Solferino, San Cassiano, and Cavriana, formidable positions were occupied by the Austrians, who, supported by a numerous artillery, were crowning all the heights as far as Volta. On their left, in the plain, between Volta, Guidizzolo, and Medola, numerous columns were advancing with artillery and cavalry to outflank our right, and turn it. The enemy had, moreover, between Solferino and Peschiera, considerable forces, that were to be opposed to the King of Piedmont, marching from Desenzano to Pozzolengo. The armies were occupying these positions when, at five in the morning, the 1st corps (Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers) commenced the engagement before Solferino. The heights and villages were carried and occupied by sheer force, after a fierce combat. During this time the 2nd corps (Marshal M'Mahon's), which was to the right of the 1st, in the plain, extended itself towards its own right, in order to join General Niel, who was marching on Medola.

The Emperor had taken the command of the whole army. His Majesty caused the infantry and artillery of the Guard to advance for the purpose of establishing themselves between the 1st and 2nd corps and carrying San Cassiano. Then, with a view to reinforce Marshal M'Mahon's right (2nd corps), a little vulnerable on account of General Niel's distance, his Majesty sent all the cavalry of the Guard and the two divisions of cavalry of the 1st and 3rd corps to fill the void between the 2nd and 4th corps.

Marshal Canrobert had been directed to watch the movement of the Austrians expected from the side of Mantua.

There was fighting the whole day, and a slow advance, but always advancing in good order, the corps keeping up their junction. The 1st corps, after taking Solferino, carried all the positions one after the other in the direction of Pozzolengo; night alone could stop it. The Guard bore upon San Cassiano and Cavriana by crowning the eminences. The last-named village was carried with great spirit before the eyes of the Emperor, who was himself directing the fire of the artillery.

As for the 4th corps (General Niel's), it advanced step by step, always gaining ground. There was a moment, about four o'clock in the afternoon, when, in order to support their retreat, the Austrians made a final effort to effect a lodgment between the 4th and 2nd corps. A fierce conflict ensued: the infantry and artillery took part in it, and the cavalry in several charges, finished by deciding the success of this great day. That was the last act of the battle: the Austrians began their retreat along their whole line. This retreat was favoured by a fearful storm, that lasted more than an hour: the



thunder, hail, wind, and lastly a frightful deluge of rain, produced such an effect that nothing could be any longer distinguished on the field of battle.

When the weather cleared up the enemy had disappeared, and in the distance we could see the direction taken by his retreating columns. The Emperor of Austria, who was lodging at Cavriana, in the very place where the Emperor set up later his headquarters, left the field of battle about 10 o'clock, and withdrew on the side of Goito. From the heights of Cavriana the strong column of dust could be seen that was raised by the steps of his escort.

The Emperor Napoleon has been in some sort superior to himself; he was seen everywhere, always directing the battle. Every one around him shuddered at the danger that incessantly threatened him; he alone seemed to be unaware of it. The protection which God has covered him was extended to his staff; one of the Cent Gardes alone was wounded near his Majesty. Several horses of the staff and the escort were killed or wounded.

#### SARDINIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the report of the battle of Solferino, written on the same evening. It is, however, so obscure as to render it difficult to understand the exact nature and connection of the operations:—

During the night from the 19th to the 20th inst. the Austrians evacuated the right bank of the Mincio. On the 24th the Emperor ordered the army of the King of Sardinia to occupy Pozzolengo, and to invest Peschiera, whilst the French army occupied Solferino and Cavriana. The King ordered the first and fifth divisions to dispatch detachments to the places mentioned, and the third division also to send a detachment towards Peschiera. The Austrians during the night from the 23rd to the 24th advanced towards the right bank of the Mincio. Reports of deserters are unanimous in stating that 40,000 men were collected at Pozzolengo. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers met with unexpected difficulties at Solferino, and the Piedmontese reconnaissances also encountered great forces of the enemy. Whilst Baraguay d'Hilliers performed prodigies of valour at Solferino, the masses of the enemy continued to advance. At Castiglione the Emperor, perceiving that he was now contending with the entire army of the enemy, deployed the corps of Generals Niel and McMahon in the plain, and ordered Canrobert to rejoin with the Imperial Guard the reserve on the heights.

The King had been requested to direct all the forces possible against Solferino, and he accordingly ordered Generals Fanti and Durando to convey succour to the French Generals. Fanti had already commanded the movement to be made, when news arrived that the reconnaissances of the third and fifth divisions were in danger of being cut off at Desenzano by a superior force of the enemy. The King recalled Fanti and ordered the brigade Aosta to return promptly to San Martino. However, Baraguay d'Hilliers won Solferino, and marched against Cavriana. The King, having been informed that, notwithstanding the third and fifth divisions were engaged, it was difficult to carry the heights of San Martino, ordered a general attack of those divisions with the brigade Aosta, the first division under General La Marmora, and the Brigade de Piedmont. In spite of a violent tempest General La Marmora directed his course by Pozzolengo and descended upon San Martino, but was attacked from the side of Pozzolengo. The 4th Regiment moving to the left repulsed the enemy, causing great losses with our artillery. In spite of General Durando's delay, occasioned by the tempest and by the ignorance of the guides, the 3rd and 5th divisions and the Brigade Aosta dislodged the enemy from his formidable position, and a brilliant victory ended a contest of fifteen hours, sustained with heroic constancy. The order of the army was admirable. Here follow details as to the loss of the Piedmontese, according to which 1000 were killed, and about the same number wounded. The heights having been occupied, the French forced the enemy to retire to Goito, thus beaten along their whole line. According to positive information it results that 25,000 Sardinians held their ground against 50,000 Austrians, who were united, and engaged with all the advantage of position.

#### AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

VERONA, Saturday, vii Vienna.—The day before yesterday our right wing occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino, and Cavriana, and the left wing pressed forward yesterday as far as Guidizzolo and Castelfreddo, driving back the enemy. The collision of the two entire armies took place yesterday at ten a.m. Our left wing, under General Wimpffen, advanced nearly as far as the Chiese. In the afternoon a concentrated assault of the enemy was made upon the heroically-defended town of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese, but, on the other hand, the order of our centre could not be restored. Losses extraordinarily heavy, a violent thunderstorm, the development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing, and the advance of his main body against Volta, caused our retreat, which began late in the evening.

The *Austrian Correspondence* of Saturday contains the following:—

The day before yesterday the Austrian army crossed the Mincio at four points, and yesterday came upon a superior force of the enemy on the Chiese. After an obstinate combat of twelve hours our army withdrew across the Mincio. Our headquarters are at Villafranca.

The *Weiner Zeitung* of June 26 contains the following official telegram from the seat of war:—

VERONA, June 25.—On the 23rd inst. the Imperial Royal army crossed at four places to the right bank of the Mincio. The right wing of the army occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino, and Cavriana. The left wing marched on the 24th inst. to Guidizzolo and Castelfreddo, and repulsed the advancing enemy on all sides. As the Imperial Royal army continued its advance towards the Chiese, the enemy—who had also assumed the offensive with his whole force—pushed forward such large bodies of troops that there was a general engagement between the two armies at ten o'clock, or thereabouts, in the morning of the 24th inst. The right wing, which was formed by the 2nd army, under the General of Cavalry, Count Schlick, maintained possession of the place which it had originally occupied in the first line of battle until two o'clock in the afternoon, and the 1st army (the left wing), under the General of Artillery, Count Wimpffen, continually gained ground in the direction of the Chiese. Towards three o'clock the enemy made a vehement attack on Solferino, and, after several hours' hard fighting, obtained possession of the place, which had been heroically defended by the 5th corps-d'armée. An attack was then made on Cavriana, which place was courageously defended until the evening by the 1st and 7th corps-d'armée, but was eventually left in the hands of the enemy. While the struggle for Solferino and Cavriana was going on the 8th corps-d'armée, which was on the outer flank of the right wing, advanced and repulsed the Sardinian troops opposed to it; but this advantage did not enable the Imperial Royal army to recover the positions that had been lost in the centre. The 3rd and 9th corps, which were supported by the 11th corps, were engaged on the left wing, and the reserve cavalry attached to this wing made several most brilliant attacks. Unusually heavy losses, and the fact that the left wing of the 1st army was unable to make progress on the right flank of the enemy, who directed his main force in the centre against Volta, led to the retreat of the Imperial Royal army. It began late in the evening, during a very violent storm. Yesterday evening Pozzolengo, Monzambano, Volta, and Goito, were still occupied by our troops.

#### ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO HIS SOLDIERS.

The following order of the day of the Emperor Napoleon to his soldiers was published at Cavriana on the 25th ult. :—

The enemy, who believed themselves able to repulse us from the Chiese recrossed the Mincio. You have worthily defended the honour of France Solferino surpasses the recollection of Lonato and Castiglione. In twenty hours you have repulsed the efforts of 150,000 men. Your enthusiasm did not rest there. The numerous artillery of the enemy occupied formidable positions over three leagues. Your country thanks you for your courage and perseverance, and laments the fallen. We have taken 3 flags, 30 cannon, and 6000 prisoners. The Sardinian army fought with the same valour against superior forces, and worthy is that army to march beside you. Blood has not been shed in vain for the glory of France and the happiness of the peoples.

Besides General Anger, Generals Forey, Ladmirault, and Dien were wounded at the battle of Solferino, but their wounds are said to be unimportant.

The following telegram was published in the *Moniteur* of Wednesday:—

CAVRIANA, June 28, 2.30 p.m.—Our troops have passed the Mincio without any resistance, the enemy having withdrawn beyond the river.

Count Cavour returned on Monday evening to Turin from the camp.

Turning from the Mincio, where the principal interest of the campaign is centred, we find the other combinations of Louis Napoleon destined to expel the Austrians from Italy taking effect. Prince Napoleon, with the 5th corps-d'armée of the French army, and the division of Tuscans under his command, have commenced their march, and are already arrived at Parma. On the 18th the Prince's headquarters were at Pietra Santa, on the borders of Tuscany, which he left accompanied by the Cofinieri division, a regiment of hussars, artillery, and some Tuscan cavalry. The Tuscan division left Florence on the 19th, to join him at Pistoia, by way of the Abetone pass; and d'Autremarre's division, coming from Tortona, by way of Piacenza, was advancing along the Po, and had arrived at Quastalla. The Prince arrived at Parma on the 25th, and was received with enthusiasm.

It is officially known here to-day, says the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, writing on Wednesday, that the fresh corps-d'armée of 30,000 French, under Prince Jerome, with 12,000 Tuscans, and 2000 Chasseurs des Apennines under General Ulloa, have effected a junction with the right wing of the main army, and now operate in concert against Mantua.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Rauter's office early on Friday morning:—

TURIN, Thursday, June 30.—OFFICIAL BULLETIN.—The Imperial headquarters are at Volta. The passage of the Mincio by our troops continues. The Emperor visited the left bank of the river. The position of Valleggio has been occupied by the French. His Majesty has also had bridges thrown across the Mincio to replace those destroyed by the Austrians in their retreat.

BERNE, Thursday, June 30.—Messages from Turin confirm the intelligence that General Garibaldi has received orders to occupy the Upper Valteline. Garibaldi is expected at Tirano with 3000 men, where 500 Piedmontese regular infantry have already arrived. Skirmishes have taken place near Bormio between the franc corps of the Valteline and the Austrians who are guarding the Stelvio pass.

MARSEILLES, June 30.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 22nd ult. The news of the battle of Magenta has produced a lively impression. The Divan has simply acquiesced in the Paris protocols concerning the Principalities, and granted also the berats of investiture.

BERNE, June 30.—The Federal Council, in concert with the belligerent powers, has decided that any corps-d'armée, or soldiers, taking refuge on Swiss territory should be sent back to the side to which they may belong, the different Governments undertaking not to employ them again in the present war. Arms and ammunition are to be given up at the end of the war, and the cost of keeping them to be repaid to the Swiss government. In consequence of this convention the garrison of Laveno, and the soldiers of General Garibaldi's corps-d'armée, will be returned. The steamers on the Lago Maggiore, which have been captured, are to be given up for mercantile service, upon the condition that they are not to be used again for the war. The Austrians occupy the Stelvio Pass, on the side next the Tyrol, with a force of thirteen companies of infantry and two companies of carabineers. The positions they hold on the Pass lie between Glurns and Trafoi, and a battery has been planted on a spot which commands the Stelvio route. Barricades have also been erected, and great fear is entertained of a descent of Garibaldi's Mont. The last news from the seat of war has been confirmed. Forty Austrian medical officers, dismissed from the Milan hospitals, have arrived at Lugano, and will be sent back to their country.

#### WAR NOTES.

According to advices of the 24th ult. from Trieste an English fleet of twenty sail has left Corfu, and is said to be cruising off Venice.

In obedience to a circular from the Pope, the Bishops in Spain had ordered prayers for peace to be offered up in the churches and chapels of their respective dioceses.

It is reported that General de la Hitte, the President of the Artillery Committee, who has made the new rifled cannon his special study, is about to join the army of Italy.

The names and ranks of 140 Jewish officers now serving in the French army in Italy have been published, and yet the catalogue is incomplete, and a supplementary list is promised.

General of Brigade Wimpffen has been promoted to the rank of General of Division, and Colonels Anselme d'Alton and Douay to that of Generals of Brigade.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a fresh circular to the diplomatic agents of Spain at foreign Courts directing them to observe the strictest neutrality in the Italian question.

The town of Clermont Ferrand has been fixed upon by the French Government as the principal place of residence for the superior officers among the Austrian prisoners.

Since the beginning of the war forty different pamphlets and books containing biographies of Garibaldi have appeared in Paris. The cheapest of these works, which is sold at the price of ten centimes, has already been purchased to the extent of more than 200,000 copies.

Three of "our own correspondents" employed by the Paris press at the seat of war in Italy—M. d'Audigier, of the *Constitutionnel*, M. Edmond Texier, of the *Sicile*, and M. Amedée Achard, of the *Debat*—have just returned to Paris, in consequence, it is said, of an "invitation" to that effect from the Duc de Padoue, the Minister of the Interior.

A good story is told in the *Sport* newspaper:—"A detachment of the Austrians was sent from Peschiera by the railway to reinforce General Urban. The engineer, by accident or design, brought the train on to the quarters of the French army. The soldiers of the latter opened the doors, crying out, 'Gentlemen, change carriages here for France, if you please.'"

A gloomy picture of the discontent prevailing in the Austrian provinces is drawn by the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, who is now hostile to the Austrian Government, but who appears to think the dissolution of the Empire almost inevitable if the system of administration be not reformed.

A letter from Prague says:—"Part of the French prisoners have been sent to reside at Theresienstadt, opposite Leitmeritz, on the Elbe. They express gratitude for the manner in which they are treated by the Austrians. Three months' allowance has been paid them in advance, and the officers are allowed all the liberty their situation permits."

The *Indépendente* of Turin states that two of the principal streets of Turin are to be called after the battles of Montebello and Palestro, in honour of the allied armies. The wounded soldiers of the latter that may happen to die at Turin are to be buried in a reserved spot of the cemetery, to be afterwards decorated with a monument.

The Federal Council has addressed circulars to the Swiss Consular agents in Italy, in which the Council protests against denominating regiments composed of foreigners as Swiss regiments, and requests that use may be made of the circulars in order that this subject may be put in its proper light before the eyes of the public.

Ferrara, Ravenna, Forli, Ancona, and other towns in the Roman States have been replaced under the authority of the Pope by intervention of the Pontifical troops. The *Pays* of Sunday says the Papal authority has been re-established everywhere with the exception of the delegation of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forli.

According to private advices from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, dated Saturday, Prussia has made the proposal to the Federal Diet to place a corps of observation on the Rhine, to be composed of the 7th and 8th federal corps-d'armée, and under the superior orders of Bavaria. It is said that this proposal has been referred to the military committee.

The Grand Duke of Baden has addressed to his army an order of the day, which concludes as follows:—"The time for peace and repose has not yet arrived, and we may have to impose on ourselves greater sacrifices, and to undergo more painful trials than any we have hitherto borne. Hold yourself, therefore, ready to respond to my call and fight under my flag like valiant Germans for the honour of the country."

Advices have been received from a reliable source (says a letter from Berne, dated Saturday last) that 300 Piedmontese have arrived at Tirano with 700 volunteers, and advanced towards Bormio, at the foot of the Stelvio Pass. The telegraph line in course of construction between Verona and Landeck, through the Tyrol, has been completed as far as Malo.

The victory of Solferino was announced to the inhabitants of Turin on the 25th by salvoes of artillery. Immediately afterwards the Syndic of the capital published a proclamation congratulating the country on the happy event, and announcing that the public establishments were to be illuminated, and that a solemn Te Deum would be sung in the cathedral on the following day (Sunday).

A telegram from Vienna informs us that the Emperor Francis Joseph is about to return from Italy to his capital in order to transact "important Government business." The command of the Austrian army, which is said to be preparing for a fresh battle, will be left in the hands of General Hess, whose difficult task it will be to endeavour to repair the disasters which have befallen his master's troops.

A letter from Turin in the *Nord* says:—"Yesterday evening (the 23rd) Kossuth arrived in our city from Genoa. He was received at the station by the Deputy Valerio and some others, ultra-democrats, of the city. The celebrated Magyar agitator was accompanied by two of his former officers. It is said that he will shortly leave for Aquila, where a Hungarian legion is being organised under the command of General Klapka."

The Archbishop of Vercelli has issued a pastoral recommending his flock to thank Providence for having delivered the most flourishing towns of the Stille, such as Novara, Tortona, Bobbio, Voghera, and especially Vercelli, from the presence of the Austrians, and for having crowned the arms of the allies with victory. In furtherance of that object he enjoins all his clergy to sing the Ambrosian hymn in their respective parishes, and to comprise in their prayers "the well-deserving heroes who with such abnegation and patriotism have obtained the immortal glory of so happy an event at the cost of the precious holocaust of their lives."

A Venice letter, dated the 18th ult., says:—"Yesterday the entrance of this port by Malamocco was blocked up to prevent the passage of a French squadron, in case of an attempt to force it. Five fine vessels—a ship of the line, a frigate, and three of the Lloyd's steamers—have been sunk in the channel. The town will not easily recover its previous physiognomy; few, if any, officers are seen in the streets; patrols of twenty or thirty men circulate here and there with an advanced guard."

Count Cavour has addressed a circular despatch to the Sardinian Envoys at Foreign Courts for the purpose of explaining the views of the Piedmontese Government respecting the war and its consequences. He declares that the object of the war is to assert Italian independence and expel Austria from Italy. He concludes by expressing his confidence that the European balance of power will not be disturbed, and that there will be seen in Italy "a strongly-constituted kingdom, such as is naturally indicated by geographical configuration, unity of race, language, and manners."

A private letter from Ancona, written June 21, says:—"On the morning of the 18th the people here succeeded in starting a demonstration. At the same time the Papal troops left our city, and retired into the fortress. A Provisional Government has been elected, which has put the town under the protection of Victor Emmanuel. There is a provisional guard, formed of the citizens, who have to watch the gates; and good order has been so far maintained. In the town the Piedmontese flag is hoisted everywhere, and in the fortress that of the Pope. One will, no doubt, have to yield, by-and-by, its place to the other; whose lot this will be, and whether it will happen without violence, it is impossible so far to foresee. You can therefore easily imagine that, with such an uncertain state of things, our commerce is quite at a standstill; and no one has the courage to undertake new business."

Large reinforcements continue to be dispatched from France to strengthen the army of Italy, and fill up the gaps made in its ranks by the sword and disease. Fifteen thousand men are said to have been ordered from Lyons to Italy, and they will be followed by a division of infantry from Paris, while the dépôts of the Imperial Guard have been drained of every available soldier in order to make good the losses sustained by that corps during the campaign.

A correspondent of the *Sicile* tells a tale that seems extremely like a joke. It says that one of the best shots in Garibaldi's service is an Englishman of fifty years old, who carries a capital Lancaster rifle, and, aided by a pair of spectacles, of which he stands in need, brings down every Tyrolean chasseur that he takes aim at. Somebody lately asked him whether he had been attracted to join the volunteer corps by a strong feeling for the Italian cause or by a love of sport? He answered very coolly, "I have a great respect for Italian independence, but I am also very fond of shooting."

The *Parma Gazette* gives an account of the rejoicings which took place in that city on the 17th, on the occasion of the installation of the Sardinian Government there. The whole town was brilliantly illuminated; bands of music played on the public square before the palace of the new Governor, and on the latter making his appearance on the balcony he was received with loud cheers for Italy, the Emperor of the French, the King, the Union, &c. On the following day the clergy, the members of the Council of State, the Chamber of Accounts, the Tribunals, the Academy of Fine Arts, &c., went to pay respects to the Governor.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* gives the following topographical particulars of the *locus in quo* of the late battle:—"Cavriana is situated about eight kilometres from the River Mincio, on the right bank, eleven kilometres from Lake Garda, and twenty-five kilometres from Mantua. The action must have taken place in the large plain, about thirty kilometres in length, which extends from the one to the other of these fortresses. The principal points of this plain are Borghetto, Volta, Guidizzolo, Melino Pozzolo, Mazimbona, Goito, and Camignano. The Austrian headquarters were at Valleggio, one kilometre and a half from the Mincio, on the left bank, and six kilometres from Cavriana, otherwise spelt Gavriana."

The Romagna is in a state of violent ferment at the news of the German filibusters, called "Swiss" Guards, being let loose upon their households, in the absence of so many thousand volunteers who would have deterred Antonicelli from that sanguinary experiment. A letter in *Le Nord* from Florence (dated June 23) gives the number murdered in the streets of Perugia as 800, and adds that what Captain (now General) Schmidt urges in excuse is, that women poured hot oil and red charcoal on his men, and it was necessary to fling them bodily out of their own windows down on the street flags; besides, he lost two Captains and ninety men shot outside the town. The walls are of immense circuit, as before the city was usurped by Paul III. it counted 80,000 inhabitants, and even still has near 20,000. An English family of tourists fell into the hands of these "Swiss," and were robbed and outraged. These facts are also stated by the *Gazette de Cologne*. Paris papers are full of imprecations on the employment of such foreign brigands by the Church authorities, and urge that to clear Italy of Austrians requires a supplemental clearance of this mongrel horde of irresponsible, lawless, and native landless burglars.

GENERAL NIEL, the new Marshal of France, is fifty-seven years old, and looks much younger. He was a student of the Polytechnic School, which he quitted to study engineering at Metz. His early promotion was not extremely rapid. We find him a Lieutenant of Engineers in 1827; he became a Captain in 1835, and gained his Chef de Bataillon's epaulettes on the field of battle of Constantine (1837). He was made a Colonel in 1846, and with that rank he took part in the expedition to Rome in 1849 as head of the engineers' staff. While at Rome he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and shortly afterwards was charged with the mission of carrying the keys of the city to the Pope at Gaeta. On his return to France he became a member of the superior committees of engineering and fortifications, and was appointed director of the Engineering Department in the Ministry of War, and Councillor of State on Extraordinary Service. As a General of Division he commanded the engineers in the Baltic, and took part in the siege of Bomarsund. Subsequently he commanded the engineers in the Crimea. His reputation as a scientific soldier has always stood remarkably high. He is a tall, handsome man, and very distinguished in his appearance and manners. It will be remembered that he was selected in January last to go to Turin to make the official demand of the Princess Clotilde's hand for Prince Napoleon.

LOUIS NAPOLEON IN THE CAMP.—A correspondent sends us a graphic sketch of the domestic manners and habits of the Emperor in the farmhouse at Montebello. The Emperor enters the farmyard at six in the evening. Sitting astride on his chair, after the fashion adopted by his uncle, a "spy" arrives, and is introduced. His Majesty listens to him, but apart. A Colonel is called: he gives ten napoleons to the spy, who seems well satisfied with his pay. Marshal Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely arrives; the Emperor converses with him. Other Generals come in. The map is called for several times. The King arrives in a carriage, and the two Monarchs shake hands. Soften down a little the heaving air which some portraits give to King Victor Emmanuel, give him a very plain cavalry uniform, and you will have the portrait of Victor Emmanuel. You must also darken his complexion a little, give greater distinctness to his features, so as to have the true physiognomy of a frank soldier used to the life of camps. The Emperor and he go a little apart and converse, both making cigarettes in rapid succession. The Emperor, tired of standing, leans against the shafts of a wagon close by; the conversation is lively and long. Other Generals come in. The light, though now declining, is still sufficient to allow of seeing the map, which is again brought forward. At last the King left at ten o'clock, and the Emperor dismissed his household; a quarter of an hour afterwards he retired to his apartment. The Emperor eats little. He sleeps more by day than by night. He works till one in the morning, and is called up again at three or four.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Star*, General Niel, Baraguay d'Hilliers, and Leboeuf were killed at the battle of Solferino. The death of the former is thus circumstantially described:—"After the battle Niel was nowhere to be found, and for some time serious apprehensions were entertained that he had been taken away prisoner, or been buried beneath a heap of slain with the chance of not being recognised. After a diligent search the General was found lying insensible beneath the dying charger which had conveyed him through the combat, and whose expiring struggles were pressing the small remnant of life out of his master's body. The General was conveyed, still insensible, to the ambulance, where it soon became evident to the experienced eye of Champollion that no hope of saving him remained. The Emperor was sent for in all haste. Not a word passed between them, but the Emperor took from his own neck the token of a Marshal of the Empire, and laid it upon the dying warrior's bosom. Even at this dread hour nature rose unconquered and claimed her sway. The General started up suddenly, and, flinging his arms round the Emperor's neck, died in the actual effort of expressing his gratitude. The baton and cordon of Marshal of France had been his life-long dream, and he died in the full tide of joy which the accomplishment of all his hopes produced. Baraguay d'Hilliers seems to have been struck down by a cannon ball, and died without a word or exclamation. Leboeuf, another good General, is also among the slain."

The Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway have executed a deed of conveyance to Messrs. Buxton, Hanbury, and Catton (as trustees) of a site of land at Stratford New Town, free of cost, for the erection of a church for that district.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—PROPOSED TESTIMONIALS.—A committee of the depositors of the Royal British Bank has been formed with the object of obtaining subscriptions from their fellow-creditors for the purpose of presenting testimonials of a suitable character to Messrs. J. Wyld and R. Taylor, the assignees, and Mr. J. Linklater, the solicitor, under the bankruptcy. To the exertions of those gentlemen is owing in a great degree the comparatively successful result of the winding-up of the estate of the Royal British Bank, and they have certainly a claim to the gratitude of their fellow-sufferers, for the assiduity and skill with which they have laboured on their behalf.



## LITERATURE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF CHARLES, FIRST MARQUIS CORNWALLIS. Edited, with Notes, by CHARLES ROSS, Esq. In three volumes. Second Edition. Murray.

FRENCH literature is proverbially rich in *mémoires pour servir à l'histoire*, which have the interest and ordinarily the fidelity to truth of so many avowed romances. Distinguished statesmen removed by the vicissitudes of political life from the public stage, courtiers of extinct dynasties, female diplomatists more potent in their saloons than the envoys formally accredited by great sovereigns to each other, are wont to beguile the enforced leisure which reverses will bring by reviewing the scenes and events in which they have played, sometimes a prominent, sometimes a secret, always, on their own showing, an influential if not a decisive part. The tendency to self-exaltation which this form of composition implies, and the apparent inability inherent in the French mind to resist the temptation of a piquant anecdote, however doubtful its truth, deprive their testimony of much of the value which otherwise it would possess. As an uncertain flickering light is more embarrassing than total darkness, so is misrepresentation, unconscious or designed, than complete silence. Historic truth is rather hindered than aided by these contributions and illustrations. English literature is almost entirely destitute of works of the kind to which we refer. The characteristic national reserve, an honourable pride and sense of decorum, generally prevent our statesmen from writing their own eulogium or apology. They are content to leave their public career to speak for itself. Sir Robert Peel's narrative of his conduct in regard to the Catholic question and that of the Corn-law repeal is only an apparent exception. It was a posthumous vindication of himself against distinct and injurious accusations which seemed to require answer. Our literature, however, is now becoming rich in a class of works which, if they have not the fascination, have more than the value, of the French *mémoires*. The archives of our great families are being ransacked for documents the importance of which in the elucidation of history is beyond dispute. The correspondence of many of our leading public men, written in the service of the State, with no thought of publication—manuscripts contemporary with, and springing out of, the events to which they refer—have of late been zealously collected and arranged.

The mention of the Castlereagh Despatches and the Grenville Papers—we take two examples out of many—will indicate the class of works to which we allude. To these we must now add the "Correspondence of Charles, First Marquis Cornwallis." The intrinsic value and interest of the contents of the three volumes before us are of the very highest character. They have had the advantage of thorough, careful, and conscientious editorship. If anything, Mr. Ross errs by excess of industry and research. He elaborates too much, overlaying his text with notes which illustrate points not always essential to the matter in hand, or sufficiently noteworthy to require explanation. This, however, is a fault which, like ambition, is closely allied to virtue.

There were few important events during the quarter of a century extending from the outbreak of the American War of Independence to the signature of the Treaty of Amiens in 1801 in which the Marquis Cornwallis did not play a leading part. The eldest son of the first Earl and fifth Lord Cornwallis, he was born on December 31, 1738. Until his accession to the peerage he bore his father's second title of Viscount Brome. In 1756 he entered the Army. After pursuing his professional studies in the Military Academy at Turin, he served under the Marquis of Granby during the Seven Years' War. In 1762 he succeeded to the peerage. In the House of Lords he joined Lord Chatham in opposing the measures which involved this country in war with its American colonies. When hostilities commenced Chatham, as is well known, compelled his son, Lord Pitt, to resign his commission rather than serve in a cause which he thought unjust in itself and fatal in its consequences. Lord Cornwallis, equally conscientious, took a different course. He felt that the exercise of the statesman's duty of independent judgment did not exempt him from the discharge of the soldier's duty of implicit obedience. He, therefore, accompanied his regiment when it was ordered, in 1776, to America. In 1781 he was compelled to capitulate at York Town, and to surrender himself and his troops prisoners of war. His want of success led to Lord North's resignation and the change of Ministry, and contributed to the peace of 1783. In 1784 the India Bill of Pitt established the system of double government, of which the late mutiny has led to the abrogation. Lord Cornwallis was the first Governor-General appointed under the new scheme. His administration is remarkable for the successful war carried on against the treacherous usurper, Tippoo Saib, which ended in stripping him of half his ill-gotten and ill-ruled territory, and subjecting him to a fine of £3,000,000. It is still more remarkable for the institution in Bengal of the celebrated system of land revenue known as the "permanent settlement," which constituted the zemindars a territorial aristocracy, and made the ryots, or peasant cultivators, a tenant class, with liberal tenant right. The merit of this arrangement, as compared with the roytwar system instituted by Sir Thomas Munro in Madras, is still matter of controversy. No brilliant success can be predicated of either. Lord Cornwallis's error was the common and generous one of supposing Oriental races capable at once of working a system based on English notions and habits. He did not adequately allow for the indomitable force of traditional and prescriptive usages in the minds of an Eastern people. In 1793 he returned to England. His services were rewarded by a step in the peerage. In 1798 he became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Under his auspices the rebellion was quelled and the Union effected. In 1801 he negotiated and signed the Treaty of Peace at Amiens. His death occurred in his 67th year, in 1805, at Ghazepoor, in India, shortly after his arrival to assume, for the second time, the office of Governor-General.

Lord Cornwallis, though more than respectable as a soldier, statesman, administrator, and diplomatist, does not rank in any of these departments with the first order of men. The distinction of his career and the influence he exerted are due chiefly to the singular purity, disinterestedness, benevolence, patriotism, and courage which marked his character, and which won from a cynic and trifier like Horace Walpole the tribute that "he was as cool as Conway and as brave; he was indifferent to everything but being in the right; he held fame cheap, and smiled at reproach." Such qualities are not so frequent that we can afford to hold light any prominent exhibition of them. The "Correspondence of the First Marquis Cornwallis" is not less interesting as the record of a noble nature and an unselfish life than as a contribution to the further knowledge of the principal events of a momentous epoch in our history.

GEORGE CANNING AND HIS TIMES. By A. GRANVILLE STAPLETON. J. W. Parker and Son. It is the most natural thing in the world that a gentleman who stood in the relation of private secretary and intimate friend of a man so



THE LATE JACOB BELL.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL. SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 24.

genial as Canning should feel a pleasure in dwelling on the history of his life. We believe that Mr. Stapleton is the author of a work which has already been made public, entitled "The Political Life of Canning," and the present work is in the nature of a comment or glossary to the more abstract and public narrative of the career of the subject of the two memoirs. The object of the volume before us is stated to be "not to write a detailed biography of Mr. Canning. It is designed to be supplementary and explanatory as a contribution to aid some future biographer; to discharge a duty to his memory by setting forth his true character as a man and his policy as a statesman. In so doing he will be made to speak as much for himself as possible." The significance of the last words is contained in the palpable fact, apparent in this book, that Canning, both in writing and in conversation, did all that was in his power to afford the materials for a history of his career. Almost every event of his life is carefully and elaborately chronicled in long letters to some one or other of his friends, often when he was to meet them on the same day, in which his policy is discussed, his acts accounted for, and his opinions justified. These epistles commence from the period when he left Oxford, in 1792, and the first is dated in December of that year from Paper-buildings, in the Temple, and contains the genius of the politician peeping out of what he calls the speculations of the lawyer. He would frequently take long walks alone with the author of the work before us, and fully explain the political transactions which had occurred during the preceding month or fortnight, and more than once, after a long detail, emphatically said, "I tell you these things that you may know them hereafter." The origin of these memoirs is interesting, and evidences the same intention on the part of Canning to imbue his secretary with the materials for becoming his biographer. In the beginning of October, 1824, the two were travelling alone from London to Lord Bristol's, at Ickworth, and during the long time that the distance of seventy miles occupied in travelling Canning took up the history of his life from his college days, and never ceased till

in mind, it certainly is full of interest, and contains explanations of many things that were before obscure, and more personal minutiae which are characteristic of the man. We need only refer to his extraordinary devotion to the preparation of his great speeches, the mode of which is very exactly related, and affords a curious comment on the nature of a style of oratory which was always characterised as most impulsive and declamatory. The events of the last few months of Canning's career are well and, as we think, judiciously told, while the narrative of the closing scene of his life is remarkable for the suppressed feeling and sense of propriety which it exhibits. In this place it is not possible to deal, except in the most brief manner, with a memoir which extends from 1793 to 1827, and professes, not without much of fulfilment, to treat of the "times" as well as the personal history of a man who held so conspicuous a place in public as Canning. There is no doubt that there is not a little that is new in the book, and that all which is not exactly new is presented in a form which renders it acceptable to the reader and necessary to the carrying out of the object of the author.

PAUL THE PREACHER; or, a Popular and Practical Exposition of his Discourses and Speeches, as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles. By JOHN EADIE, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Biblical Literature to the United Presbyterian Church. Griffin and Co.

Within the last few years many very valuable contributions have been made to the systematic study of the life and writings of Saint Paul. The commentaries of the Oxford professors Jowett and Stanley, the splendid annotated edition of the Epistles by Conybeare and Howson, the biography of the Apostle by Mr. Thomas Lewin, and other works which might be named, would do honour to the theological literature of any country. Dr. Eadie's volume does not resemble in design or character any of the treatises we have mentioned. He does not aim, like Mr. Jowett and Mr. Stanley, to exhibit the doctrine of the Apostle in its relation, on the one hand, to the speculations of Philo and the Alexandrine philosophers of the first century; and, on the other, to the modes of thought current among Englishmen of our day; nor, like Messrs. Conybeare, Howson, and Lewin, to realise, by the aids of modern learning, the scenes of the Apostle's travels, the events of his life, and the history of his times. His work has an humbler, though not less useful, aim. It is, to use his own words, "neither a life of Paul, nor a commentary on the 'Acts,' but an honest and hearty attempt to explain and apply in a popular and practical shape to the common reader the spoken words of the Apostle," with a view to enforcing the truths they contain on the heart and conscience. The task has been discharged with adequate though unobtrusive knowledge and literary skill. The tone of the author is earnest and devout.

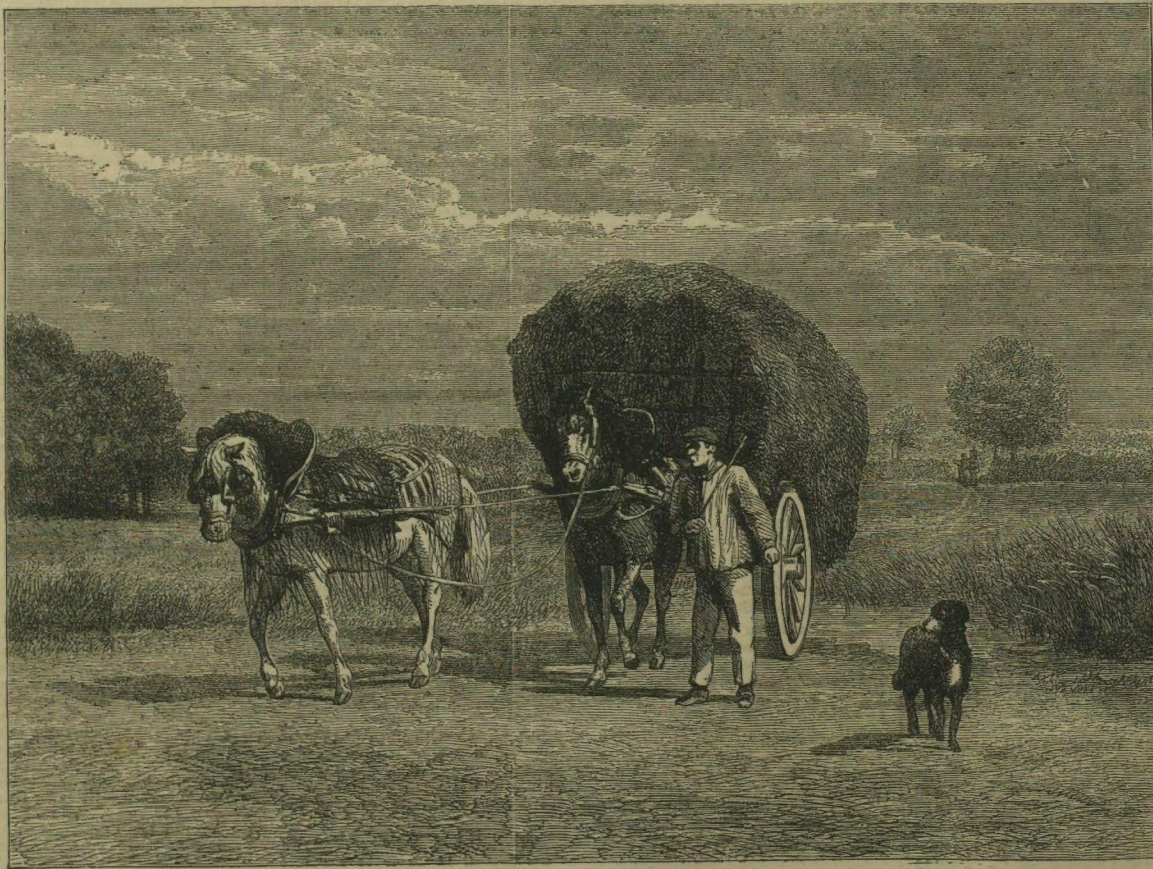
CHRIST AND THE INHERITANCE OF THE SAINTS, Illustrated in a Series of Discourses from the Colossians; and, THE GOSPEL IN EZEKIEL, in a Series of Discourses. By T. GUTHRIE, D.D. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

The decline of pulpit eloquence in England is a common topic of complaint. The present generation does not want among its Christian teachers for acute and subtle thinkers on religious topics, accomplished and learned theologians, earnest and pious divines, and devoted philanthropists. Many names will occur to our readers to whom one or other or all of these terms may be applied. But where are we to find the preacher whom at once the common people can hear gladly and the cultivated without offence to good sense and good taste? In an age in which Mr. Bellet and Mr. Spurgeon are the most prominent representatives of sacred oratory, it is refreshing to meet with discourses like those of Dr. Guthrie. If we cannot rank him with the great masters of the pulpit, with such men as Taylor and Leighton, Baxter and South, Barrow and Robert Hall, who prove that the highest qualities of thought may be united with the highest qualities of both written and spoken style, he has a claim to stand among the first of the second order of preachers. A rhetoric somewhat over diffuse, and imagery a little too exuberant, are slight blemishes when compared with the sterling merits of these volumes. They are marked by truth of moral feeling, force of expression, and evident sincerity. A keen and even poetic sense of the beauties of nature is everywhere apparent in these pages, and suggests to the preacher many felicitous illustrations of his topics. They will confirm and extend the author's rapidly-widening reputation.

## "THE HAY-CART."—BY CONSTANT TROYON.

We this week present an Engraving of another specimen of the present year's exhibition at the French school comprised in the elegant little gallery, 120, Pall-mall. Constant Troyon, a pupil of Riocreux, received a third-class medal (landscape) in 1838, the second-class medal in 1840, first-class medals in 1846 and 1848, and a first-class medal at the Universal Exhibition in 1855. He was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1849. His style is vigorous and daring, guided by a fine eye for foreshortening and perspective, both linear and aerial. His colouring is forcible, harmonious in the general combination, but enlivened in parts by bold effects judiciously introduced. The last remark, in particular, is exemplified in the introduction of the grey horse, the leader of the team of "The Hay-cart," and the grey trappings with which he is invested, which come in admirably as a set-off to the varied verdure which fills the great body of the canvas. "The Rainbow," in the same room, is another very fine effect of colouring by this artist.

We may take this opportunity of mentioning several important additions to this collection since our previous visits to the French Gallery. C. Baugnet, whose elegant little work, "Benevolence," we have already engraved, has added another striking picture, full of suggestion, entitled "Sickness and Health." "Huntsman taking Hounds to Cover," by Rosa Bonheur, will be admired for its bold foreshortening and masterly study of animal life. Edouard Frère adds to his former list two charming little bits of child-life—"The Evening Prayer" and "The Little Housekeeper." The latter, representing a small girl assiduously intent upon a great effort of cooking, is especially naïve and pleasing. Louis Kraus displays great character in "A Bavarian Policeman Summoning Gipsies to Exhibit their Papers" and "The Poacher." "Skittle-players—time, Louis XIV.," by Monfallet, is a good specimen of the modern imitations of the Dutch school of painting. "Marie Antoinette at the Conciergerie," by C. L. Muller, is an impressive though painful picture. C. Peorus has a small picture of "Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughter," in which we are struck with the neatly-trimmed beard of the poet and the elegant toilet and no less perfect coiffure of the young lady, all so eminently French. "Tired Out," by Plassau and "The Return from the Bal Masqué," by Alfred Stevens, are two costume-pictures, cleverly painted, of a class which finds many admirers amongst the patrons of the modern French school.



"THE HAY-CART."—BY CONSTANT TROYON.—FROM THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

within a few miles of Cambridge, when, tired with talking, he said he must defer the rest for another opportunity. That opportunity occurred within three weeks, when they again travelled from London to Ickworth together, and he then brought to a conclusion the story of his life. It need hardly be said that in almost every respect Mr. Stapleton is well qualified to become the biographer which it was the palpable desire and intention of his friend that he should be. The great difficulty which he necessarily has had to contend with is the natural tendency to speak of the subject of his memoir, we will not say partially, for we do not think he can be accused exactly of partiality, but uniformly *en beau*. He with some justice assumes to have known Canning's mind and its workings, and so judges every act of his life from a belief in the purity of his inspirations and the singleness of his motives. Reading the book, with this qualification borne



## PRINCE METTERNICH.

HIS Serene Highness Clement Wencelaus Lothair, Prince of Metternich-Winneburg, Duke of Portella, Count de Koenigswart, and a Grandee of Spain, the celebrated Austrian statesman and Minister, was the son of Francis George Charles, Prince of Metternich-Winneburg, and was born at Coblenz, the 15th of May, 1773. He was educated at Strasburg and Mayence; and in 1790 he obtained the office of Master of the Ceremonies at the Coronation of the Emperor Leopold II.; and in 1794 he made a journey to England. He became subsequently Austrian Ambassador at the Hague; and his active diplomatic career commenced at the Congress of Rastadt, where he appeared as a deputy from the Westphalian nobility. In 1801 he was Austrian Ambassador at Dresden; and in the winter of 1809 he was at Berlin, where he negotiated a treaty between Austria, Prussia, and Russia; and in 1809 he went as Ambassador to Paris. In this capacity, in 1807, he closed at Fontainebleau the treaty so advantageous to Austria. On the commencement of war between Austria and France, in 1803, Metternich hastened to join the Imperial Court at Comorn; and, after the battle of Wagram, succeeded Stadion as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Metternich conducted the negotiation which led to the marriage of the Archduchess Maria Louisa with the Emperor Napoleon, and he himself accompanied the Archduchess to Paris. Nevertheless, Metternich continued to cherish a hostile feeling to France and its ruler; and when the opportunity occurred, in the parley of Dresden and the conferences of Prague, he gave that decided impulse to the policy of Austria which urged on the armed confederacy of nations that eventually effected Napoleon's downfall.

When the allied armies invaded France, Metternich took an active part in the management of affairs. He signed the Treaty of Paris, and afterwards proceeded on a mission to England, where the University of Oxford conferred on him an honorary degree. When the Congress of Vienna opened, Metternich, then in his forty-second year, was chosen to preside over its deliberations; and, by the formation of the union called the "Holy Alliance," he succeeded in establishing, on a firm and, for some years, lasting basis, the absolute dominion of Austria. Metternich's subsequent policy was to oppose, either openly or covertly, on the part of Austria, all attempts made by the different nations of Europe to enfranchise themselves or to extend whatever liberty they had already acquired. This system he carried out, with varied success. It secured him, for years, the favour of his Imperial masters. From 1809 he had been Minister of State, and then Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in 1821 he was made Grand Chancellor of the Empire.

The memorable revolutionary events of the last few months of 1847 and of 1848 came at last to overthrow the Administration and power of Prince Metternich. He resigned on the 13th of March, 1848, and went to reside for a time in England, and afterwards in Belgium. At length the counter revolutionary sway of Austria was thought to be sufficiently re-established to admit of his return; and in the autumn of 1851 he made a progress in semi-state to his splendid palace in the Bennisweg, at Vienna. The Prince, however, did not resume an official position.

Prince Metternich married first, the 27th of September, 1795, Eleonora, daughter of Ernest, Prince of Kaunitz-Rietberg, by whom (who died the 19th of March, 1825) he had two daughters—viz., the Princess Leontine, now the wife of the Count Sander de Slavnicza, and the Princess Herminia, Chanoiness of the Chapter of Savoy Nuns at Vienna. Prince Metternich married secondly, the 5th of November, 1827, Maria Antoinette, Countess of Beilstein, by whom (who died the 17th of June, 1829) he had a son, Prince Richard de Metternich, now Austrian Ambassador at the Court of Saxony, who married, in 1856, the Princess Pauline Walburg, and has a daughter. Prince Metternich married thirdly, the 30th of January, 1831, Melanie-Maria-Antoinette, Countess of Zichy-Ferraris, by whom (who died the 3rd of March, 1854) he had two sons, Prince Paul, Baron Horvath, and Prince Lothair, and a daughter, Melanie,

Lady of the Court and Palace to the Empress of Austria, and wife of the Chamberlain, Joseph, Count Zichy de Vasny Keö. Prince Metternich died at his palace at Vienna on Saturday, the 11th ult., and his state funeral took place on the Wednesday following. The house of Metternich is of great antiquity and honour. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries three members of the family were Archbishops and Electoral Princes. Of all the branches of the race, one alone, that of the Prince just deceased, has survived to the present time. This branch was raised to the dignity of Counts of the Empire in 1696, and to that of Princes of the Empire the 30th of June, 1803; which latter title of Prince was made, the 20th of October, 1813, hereditary to all the descendants of the house. Prince Metternich was created Duke of Portella the 1st of August, 1818. The name of Metternich will now be for ever connected with the Imperial despotism of Austria, in its zenith and its fall.

## THE TWO NEW MARSHALS OF FRANCE.

## MARSHAL M'MAHON.

MARIE EDMÉ, PATRICE MAURICE M'MAHON, named Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta immediately after the victory at that place on the 4th of June, is one of the youngest and most brilliant officers of the French army. He commands the second corps of the

army of Italy, which is principally composed of troops accustomed to the hardships of war in the African expeditions and in the Crimean campaign. Amongst others he has under his command two regiments of the foreign legion and the valorous regiment of Turcos, whose courageous attack on the Austrian guns at the battle of Magenta excited so much admiration. It will be remembered that it was to the division under the command of General M'Mahon, who declared beforehand that, if he succeeded in obtaining an entrance into that strong work, he would remain there, dead or alive, that the ultimate capture of the Malakoff was due. As his name indicates, the Duke of Magenta, who was born in 1807, at Autun, in the department of the Saône-et-Loire, is of Irish extraction. His family followed the fortunes of the Stuarts, and he remained in France. Originally a pupil of the School of St. Cyr, he made his début as a soldier in Algeria, and became Captain in 1837. He subsequently distinguished himself at Constantine. In 1845 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel; in 1848 to that of Brigadier-General; and in 1852 he was made General. At the end of the Crimean campaign he was raised to the dignity of Senator and presented with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Before leaving for Italy he was the commander-in-chief of the land and sea forces in Algeria. M'Mahon is a name of which we also may be proud, as he has British blood in his veins: the services he rendered at a very critical moment to the French army were deservedly rewarded by a bâton and a dukedom.

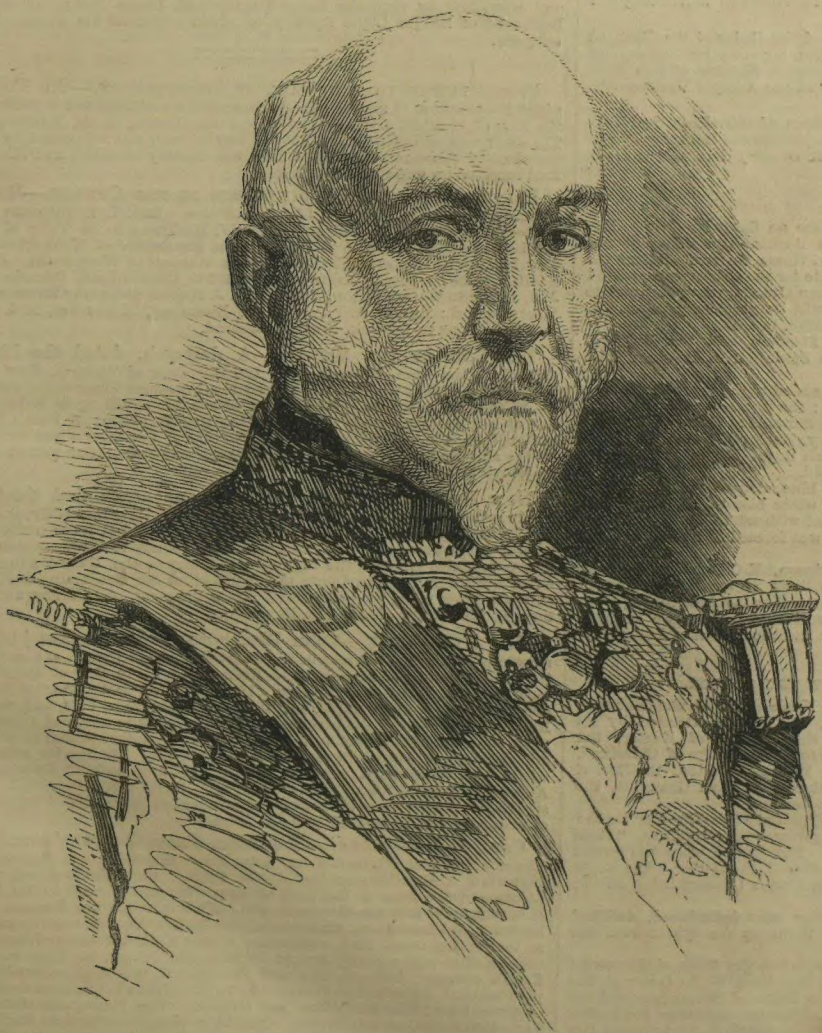
## MARSHAL SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY.

In the report sent to Paris to the Minister of War, Marshal Saint Jean d'Angely is described as having "covered himself with glory" at the battle of Magenta. Although not yet raised to a dukedom, he also was created a Marshal of France by the Emperor after the recent victory. He commanded at Magenta the Imperial Guard, which had to sustain for several hours the whole weight of the greatly superior Austrian attacking force. He is the son of the celebrated Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely; was born at Paris on the 29th of July, 1794; and went through the great Russian campaign under Napoleon I. as Lieutenant. On the fall of the Empire he was Chef d'Escadron, a rank which he had won on the field of battle at Waterloo. He left the military service in 1815; but subsequently went through the Morean campaign in the capacity of a volunteer. He returned to the regular army after the Revolution of 1830, the Government of which period made an exception in his favour, and acknowledged the promotion he had obtained from Napoleon Bonaparte; and he was appointed Colonel of the Lancers in 1832, Brigadier-General in 1840, and General in 1848. Since 1854 he has had the command of the Imperial Guard. He represented the department of Charente-Inférieure in the Legislative Assembly in 1849, in which year he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and was Minister of War for a few days at the beginning of 1851.

**MONUMENTS.**—A handsome tablet of white Carrara marble to the memory of G. H. Burnes has just been completed by Mr. Gaffin, sculptor, of the Quadrant, Regent-street, for the purpose of being placed in the steeple vestibule of the parish church of Montrose. It bears the following inscription:—"In memory of GEORGE HOLMES BURNES, eldest son of James Burnes, K.H., F.R.S., Lieutenant in the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, who, after a long and painful captivity, the consequence of his heroic efforts to save a helpless child from the fury of the mutineers, was savagely murdered at Lucknow, on the 19th November, 1857, thus sharing the fate of his uncles Sir Alexander and Charles, who fell at Cabool. This stone has been erected by his brother officers, to mark their sense of the manliness and worth, the tenderness and truth, which distinguished his character, and which justify their grief for the untimely loss of a beloved comrade."—On Thursday week a monument was placed in the parish church, Leeds, to the memory of Lieutenant James Marshall, of the 68th Regiment, who was killed as he was carrying the colours of that corps at the battle of the Alma, and fifty-eight non-commissioned officers and privates who lost their lives during the war in the Crimea. Lieutenant Marshall was the son of Mr. T. H. Marshall, the Judge of the Leeds County Court. The monument, which is the result of a public subscription in Leeds, was designed and executed by Messrs. Dennis, Lee, and Welsh, Leeds.



THE LATE PRINCE METTERNICH.—FROM "THE MODERN CELEBRITIES."—PAINTED FROM LIFE BY ISIDORE MAGUÈS.



MARSHAL REGNAULT DE SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY LE GRAY.



MARSHAL M'MAHON.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 3.—2nd Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 4.—Sir H. Lawrence died, 1857.  
 TUESDAY, 5.—General Barnard died at Delhi, 1857.  
 WEDNESDAY, 6.—Lady Sale died, 1853. Flaxman born, 1755.  
 THURSDAY, 7.—Thomas à Becket assassinated, 1171.  
 FRIDAY, 8.—Cambridge Easter Term ends. Edmund Burke died, 1797.  
 SATURDAY, 9.—Oxford Trinity Term ends. Columbus died, 1509.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 9, 1859

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 45	4 23	5 0	5 24	6 14	6 39	7 55

## NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

A. Glomeral Index to the Printed English Literature of the Thirteenth Century. By H. Coleridge. Trillick and Co.  
 A. History of the Birds of Europe not Observed in the British Isles. With Coloured Plates. Part 14. Groombridge and Sons.  
 A. Natural History of Ferns, British and Exotic. By E. J. Lowe. With Coloured Illustrations. Parts 95 and 96. Groombridge and Sons.  
 A. Popular History of England. By C. Knight. Part XLII. Bradbury and Evans.  
 A. Plain or Ringlets? By the Author of "Handley Cross," &c. Part I. Bradbury and Evans.  
 The Art-Journal for July.  
 The Dublin University Magazine for July.  
 The Encyclopedia Britannica, or Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Eighth Edition. With Extensive Improvements and Additions, and numerous Engravings. Vol. III. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.  
 The Ordeal of Richard Fervel. A History of Father and Son. By G. Meredith. Three volumes. Chapman and Hall.

In a few days will be ready,  
**VOLUME XXXIV. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,**  
 January to June, 1859, price 18s., elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges; sewed, 13s. Also, now ready, cases for the above, price 2s. 6d.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1859.

THE Ministers of the Crown who had seats in the Lower House prior to the overthrow of the late Ministry having been re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Gladstone, whose return was at that time morally certain, although undecided, the business of the Session commenced in earnest on Thursday evening. It was previously clear, from the speeches of several of the Ministers to their constituencies, that no Reform Bill would be introduced at so late a period; consequently it was known that the only real work of the Session of 1859 would be the Budget; and in this respect the formal meeting of Parliament added nothing to the public information.

In the circumstances of Great Britain and of Europe it must be evident that upon the manner in which Mr. Gladstone shall deal with our national finance will turn the fortunes of the Administration, and, what is of far more importance, of England itself, during the struggles of the Continent. The problem to be solved will offer no serious difficulties to a wise and united Ministry who know the temper and the wishes of the people, and who have come into office by sympathising with and determining to give effect to them. In the first place, there is a deficit of five or six millions to be made good, consequent upon the easy nonchalance of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, who preferred to live upon borrowed money rather than incur the responsibility of imposing new taxes. The commercial sentiment of the people will aid the new Ministry in setting right this wrong, and in putting an end to so expensive and immoral a system. In the second place, large expenses have been already sanctioned, and must be still further increased, if we are to have a stronger and more efficient naval force than Europe at its utmost stretch of power and combination could bring against us. In this respect the spirit of the nation is so excellent and its resources so great that the Government have only to prove that they clearly understand the necessity, to draw upon the public purse for any sum that may be requisite, and to provide the means by an increased income and property tax. On the first promulgation of the list of the new Administration it was feared, from some of the names which appeared in it, that an attempt would be made to starve this branch of the service, and that the senseless cry of "Peace under all circumstances," although War was raging around us and threatening to involve all Europe, would be raised even at the Council Board of the Sovereign, and on the Treasury benches in the House of Commons, to paralyse the national arm, and lower our standing in the estimation of the world. But this fear proved to be groundless; and Mr. Gladstone, accused, before he had been a week in office, of stopping the work in the dockyards, promptly set himself right with the public, and freed both himself and his colleagues from the imputation of sanctioning so short-sighted a policy. Mr. Sidney Herbert and Mr. Cobden—types of the Conservative and the Liberal elements of the Cabinet—have expressed themselves upon this point with gratifying unanimity. "Upon the sea, which is England's chief defence," said Mr. Herbert, "great exertions must be made. This is our line, and we ought never to allow it to be broken. But if this first line be broken, then we must fall back upon our second line, which will be the defences we can make upon our own shores. I hope that there will be no mistake upon this subject, and I allude to it because there have been spread abroad rumours (founded upon the grossest mistakes) that the Government were disposed, in order to lessen the public expenses, to reduce the preparations for the national defences."

Mr. Cobden, on the very night of his arrival in Liverpool, where he received the addresses and ovations of his friends, took occasion to express himself still more strongly upon this point. Though adhering to his well-known peace principles—and Mr. Cobden is not, like Mr. Bright, a Quaker, who looks with equal abhorrence upon war offensive and war defensive, and refuses to draw the proper distinction between them—he asserted that he would not be "charged with any desire to see England thrown upon the mercy or forbearance of any Power on earth. To prevent his being misunderstood, he had no hesitation in saying there, what he had said dozens of times in private, that he would rather see a national debt equal to the present expended in defending our shores, than he would see England in occupation for six months by a French army, though they came as professed friends."

We believe the sentiments of these eminent men to be the sentiments of the whole Ministry, and of the great majority of the people of this country; and that the giving due effect to them will be the great business of the year. In this case, come what may, England will not only be enabled to hold her own upon that sea which surrounds her shores—and which is far more valuable to her as a means of defence than a standing army greater than all the legions of Germany, France, and Russia combined—but that, under still more probable circumstances of friendly neutrality, she will, when the belligerents have had enough of their bloody game of war, endeavour to impose peace upon them both, for the benefit of themselves and of Europe. This will be a great mission and a great duty; and, if it cannot be accomplished without the possession of undoubted physical strength to give effect to the moral decision, the cause is in Nature, and not in the politics of man. The judge upon the judgment-seat is supported in his decisions by the physical strength of the whole nation, or human passion might set his judgment at defiance. So it is with nations when they arbitrate between mighty belligerents. The arbitrator must be as strong or stronger than the litigants or his good offices will fail. Thus, although the nation is at peace, and determined to remain so, it looks to a War Budget as the necessity of the time, and will submit to the burden on that account—that the honour and usefulness of the country may alike remain intact and unassailable.

## THE REVENUE.

	The Year ended June 30, 1859.			Quarter ended June 30, 1859.		
	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease.
Customs..	24,347,322	1,508,528	..	6,108,418	229,375	..
Excise ..	18,221,000	277,000	..	4,945,000	319,000	..
Stamps ..	7,881,981	282,388	..	1,960,532	..	123,783
Taxes ..	3,185,000	30,967	..	1,340,000	25,000	..
Property-tax	6,266,106	..	4,064,056	782,106	..	417,481
Post-office ..	3,220,000	210,000	..	785,000	20,000	..
Crown Lands	280,540	3,886	..	64,500	500	..
Miscellaneous	2,287,624	611,149	..	497,650	161,080	..
Totals ..	65,689,573	2,873,913	4,064,056	16,492,256	753,359	541,269
	£1,190,143			£212,290		
	Net Decrease.			Net Increase.		

## THE COURT.

The Queen held a Levee on Saturday last at St. James's Palace and afterwards, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, took a drive in a carriage and four. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and the Prince of Wales, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Sunday her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Dr. Cureton preached the sermon. After service the King of the Belgians left Buckingham Palace for Frogmore, to visit the Duchess of Kent.

On Monday the Duke of Oporto, brother of the King of Portugal, arrived at Buckingham Palace on a visit to the Queen. Her Majesty went to Frogmore in the afternoon to visit the Duchess of Kent, and, returning to London, gave a dinner party, at which there were present the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, the Princesses Alice, the Duke of Oporto, the Count of Flanders, the Prince and Princess de Chimay and Countess de Caraman Chimay, the Belgian Minister and Madame van de Weyer, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, for the election of two Knights—the Earl of Harrowby and the Earl of Derby. In the afternoon their Imperial Highnesses the Duke Nicolas de Leuchtenberg and his brother, Prince Eugene, visited the Queen. Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister, accompanied their Imperial Highnesses, who were attended by Colonel de Moerkkerke, the King of the Belgians and the Count of Flanders, attended by Colonel de Moerkkerke, went to Tonbridge, and visited the Countess de Neudilly. In the evening the Queen gave a dinner party. The company included the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Duke of Oporto, the Count of Flanders, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Stratheden, the Belgian Minister and Madame van de Weyer, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Earl and Countess Stanhope, and Countess Cowley.

On Wednesday Messrs. White and Hankey had the honour of submitting for her Majesty's inspection the "Great Welcome Nugget" from Australia, weighing 2300 ounces, and valued at above £9000. The Prince of Wales visited the Exhibition of the Royal Academy; and the Duke of Oporto went to Greenwich. In the evening the Queen gave a State ball at Buckingham Palace.

On Thursday the Queen held an Investiture of the Order of the Bath, at which the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Elgin, Sir John Pakington, and General Sir Thomas M'Mahon were duly invested Knights of this most noble order. In the evening the Queen honoured the Adelphi Theatre with her presence.

Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Duchess of Atholl as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Camoys and Major-General Berkeley Drummond have succeeded Lord Raglan and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

## THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee in St. James's Palace on Saturday last. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. Before the Levee the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presented to the Queen the members of a deputation from Canada, who presented to her Majesty an address praying that she would be graciously pleased to visit Canada on the opening of the Victoria Bridge, in 1860.

Their Royal Highnesses the Count of Flanders and the Duke of Cambridge and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Holstein were present at the Levee.

The Queen and the Prince Consort were attended at the reception by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; the Duchess of Atholl, Lady in Waiting; the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse; the Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness; and the other Lords and Ladies of the Royal Household.

Her Majesty wore a train of white and blue striped moiré antique, trimmed with blue satin ribbon, tulle, and white blonde. The petticoat was of white satin, under white tulle, trimmed with white blonde and blue satin ribbon to correspond. The headdress was formed of rubies and diamonds and white and blue feathers.

At the Levee Sir James Macaulay Higginson, K.C.B., Mr. Hercules Robinson, Governor of Hong Kong; Mr. J. Villiers Surtees, Chief Justice of the Mauritius; and Vice-Admiral Alexander Dundas Arbuthnot, were severally presented to the Queen, and each received the honour of knighthood. Four hundred and seventy gentlemen had the honour of being presented to the Queen.

## CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The Queen held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter on Tuesday afternoon at Buckingham Palace, which was attended by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Cleveland, Earl De Grey, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis Camden, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Westminster, and the Duke of Devonshire.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales appeared at the Chapter for the first time. His Royal Highness wore the garter, with the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," below his left knee. The Prince wore the purple velvet mantle, together with the hood and collar of the Garter. His Royal Highness sat on the left of the Queen, the Prince Consort being on her Majesty's right.

The Earl of Harrowby and the Earl of Derby were introduced, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon them by the Queen with the sword of State.

The Chapter then proceeded to the election, when the Earls of Harrowby and Derby were duly elected Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Their Lordships, supported by the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Westminster, the two junior Knights present, were conducted by Garter King of Arms to the Sovereign, when her Majesty invested the noble Earl with the ribbon and badge of the garter.

The Chancellor, by the Queen's command, read a statute declaring the

Earl of Derby elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, notwithstanding any statute to the contrary limiting the number of Knights; it being declared, nevertheless, to be the Royal will and pleasure that the next vacancy caused by the death of a Knight subject is not to be filled until the number of Knights be reduced to twenty-five, not including the Prince of Wales, who is a constituent part of the order.

The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, the two senior Knights, assisted the Queen in investing the Earls of Harrowby and Derby.

The Chapter being ended, the Knights Companions were called over by Garter King of Arms, and withdrew from the Royal presence.

After the Chapter the Queen held a Court, at which Lord De Ros resigned, and Earl Ducie assumed, the gold stick of office as Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot also resigned, and Lord Foley assumed, the gold stick of office as Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms. The Earl of Carlisle had also an audience of her Majesty.

## THE STATE BALL.

The Queen gave on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace a State ball to a party of two thousand.

At ten o'clock her Majesty and the Prince Consort were conducted by Viscount Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, to the ball and concert room. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Duke of Oporto, and the Count of Flanders.

The Ladies in Waiting, the Great Officers of State, and the Gentlemen in Waiting were in attendance.

The Queen wore a dress of lilac silk, covered with bouillonnés of lilac tulle, trimmed with white blonde and bunches of green leaves ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty's headdress was a wreath of green leaves ornamented with diamonds.

The Princess Alice wore a dress of rich pink glacé, trimmed with bouillonnés of pink tulle and white roses. The Princess wore a wreath of white roses and pearls. The ornaments were diamonds and pearls.

Weippert's quadrille band occupied the orchestra on this occasion.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon from the Continent, attended by Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce, Major Teesdale, R.A., the Rev. C. F. Tarver, and Dr. Chambers.

Their Highnesses the Prince Nicolas and Eugène Romanofsky, both Dukes of Leuchtenberg, accompanied by Colonel Rehinder and a numerous suite, have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Russia. The Princes, who are nephews of the present Emperor Alexander, were met at the railway terminus and conducted to the hotel by his Excellency Baron Brunnow.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe left the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, on Wednesday, on his return to the Continent.

His Excellency Count Bernstorff is daily expected at the Prussian Legation from Berlin. The Countess intends to remain a few weeks longer in Germany.

Viscountess Palmerston had a brilliant reception at Cambridge House on Saturday last.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Viscount Boyle and Lady Blanche Lascelles, sister of the present Earl of Harewood.

Sir Alexander Cockburn gave a grand ball at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday night. Between 800 and 900 members of the fashionable world were present. The fête was kept up with great spirit until a very late hour, and passed off most brilliantly.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Richard Crawshaw, Esq., of Ottersham Park, Chertsey, Surrey, was proved on the 22nd of June, by Charles Crawshaw, Esq., and Frederick Crawshaw, Esq., two of the sons of the deceased, the joint executors and trustees. The testator has stated in his will that his sons Richard and Edward, being likely to reside abroad, were not included in the appointment of executors, and it was from this circumstance alone that they were omitted, and not from any want of confidence. The personality was sworn under £140,000. The will was made on the 27th of December, 1855. He has left to his wife for her life the interest and dividends arising from his funded property standing in his name in the books of the East India Company, and which at her decease will fall into the residue. He also leaves to her all such furniture, plate, linen, china, pictures, books, and other household effects, as she may select to furnish a residence, together with carriages and horses; and leaves her an immediate legacy of £1000. The Ottersham estate, farms, land, and crops to be sold. He bequeaths his wines and spirits to be divided equally among his sons. He leaves to his sons a sum equal to £25,000 to each, and to his daughters £5000, in addition to portions under settlement; and to other daughters £10,000 each; and to his daughter Laura, wife of Francis Crawshaw, he has left the freehold premises in George-yard, Upper Thames-street. He has left legacies to his servants and to a few other persons. The whole of the residue to be divided amongst his children.

The will and codicil of Rear-Admiral Samuel Thornton were proved in London on the 16th of June by Alexander Leslie Melville, Esq., the nephew, one of the executors. The personality was sworn under £11,000. The testator died at sea on the 16th of May, 1859; his will bears date the 12th of July, 1852, and the codicil on the 27th of the same month, in his own hand, bequeathing his plate and books to his son, Percy Melville Thornton, who was appointed an executor, as also the widow, a power being reserved to them to prove hereafter, if necessary. He has by the will bequeathed the whole of his property to his wife for her life, and afterwards to his children, equally amongst them.

The will of Dr. Charles Baird Handyside, M.D., late of Chelsea, but who died at Boulogne, was proved in London by his relict, whom he appointed sole executor and universal legatee. His will was made in the camp at Gauda Sing Walla, in the Presidency of Bengal, on the 31st of October, 1843, and witnessed by Captains Valpy Turner and James Irving, of the 1st Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry, of which regiment the deceased was surgeon.

PRESENTATION TO THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.—On Tuesday night the teachers of ragged schools presented an address and a painting to the Earl of Shaftesbury, as President of the Union, in St. Martin's Hall. The chair was occupied by Mr. Joseph Payne, who was supported by many members of the committee. The hall was densely crowded, and the noble Earl received an enthusiastic welcome.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. H. Lynch to be Archdeacon of Llandaff, Blois. Rev. T. T. Shipman to be Rector of Scaleby, Cumberland. Rev. W. Harkness to be Vicar of Winscombe, Somerset. Rev. F. T. O'Donoghue, Incumbent of Wellington, Staffordshire, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Westmeath. Rev. G. Kipling, to be Perpetual Curate of Over Denton, Cumberland. Curacies: Rev. J. J. Halko to Waters Upton, Salop; Rev. J. Hephew to Crosby Ravensworth, Westmorland; Rev. T. A. Purdy to St. Barnabas', Homerton, N.E.; Rev. L. J. Stephens to Howick, Northumberland.

THE LOSS OF THE SAPHO.—A despatch, dated the 12th of April last, has been received from the Governor of Victoria, New South Wales, stating that the Colonial Government steamer Victoria had returned to Melbourne, after an unsuccessful search for anything to indicate the loss of her Majesty's sloop Sapho, in the neighbourhood of Bass's Straits, although each island and rock in the vicinity of the Straits was examined by the ship or boats, and the Victoria was assisted in her search by her Majesty's sloop Elk.

NEW PEERAGES.—Tuesday's Gazette announces that the Queen has granted the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. R. V. Smith, and his heirs male, by the title of Baron Lyveden, of Lyveden, in the county of Northampton. The Queen has also granted the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., and his heirs male, by the title of Baron Llanover, of Llanover and Abercarn, in the county of Monmouth.

THE NEW JUDGE.—Colin Blackburn, Esq., who has just been appointed to the vacant seat in the Court of Queen's Bench, is a member of the Scotch family of Blackburn of Killearn, and is brother of Peter Blackburn, Esq., M.P. for Stirlingshire. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, on the 23rd of November, 1833, and went the Northern Circuit and the Liverpool Sessions, where he attained a prominent position in the Civil Court at Liverpool. His reputation is that of a learned and apt lawyer, especially on mercantile subjects. He has for some years edited the well-known series of law reports first called "Barnewall and Alderson's Reports," and now "Ellis and Blackburn's Reports." It is a singular fact that most of those who have edited this series of reports have afterwards filled important judicial offices.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Union Steam Company's mail-packet Phoebe arrived at Plymouth on Saturday. Major-General Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B., Commander of the Forces, took the oath of office as Lieutenant-Governor on the 21st of May. He will proceed to the frontier. It is rumoured that the Governor will visit England. The Fingoes, who in 1835 were released from the yoke of the Kafirs, have become so numerous as to require more land, and many whose time has expired have joined those Kafirs who recently sought bread in the colony, in their return to Krell's country, between Kei and the Bushes, where they are becoming paramount. An offer has been made to join Moshesh in a combined attack on the colony; but that chief has refused. The Portuguese Government have determined on establishing a military colony near Tele, on the Zambezi. The troops at present at the Cape are portions of the 2nd, 18th, 59th, and 88th Regiments, and the Cape Mounted Rifles. The 55th is at Natal.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Emperor of the French is pleased to let us know that the great conflict fought during the splendid June day when thirty thousand peaceful English people were sitting in their glass palace, listening to "Israel in Egypt," shall be historical by the name of the battle of Solferino. This, moreover, and the fact that it was a defeat of the Austrians, is almost all that his Majesty allows his faithful people of France, or faithful allies here, to know on the subject; consequently, there is a disposition to underrate the value of the victory and to exaggerate the amount of the carnage. The Austrians themselves admit a routed centre and a retreat; the Emperor has to explain why so decided an advantage was not followed up. As regards the slaughter, when it is considered that two enormous armies, furnished with the deadliest weapons, were in conflict for a whole day, along a length of fifteen miles, it is impossible but that the destruction of life should have been terrible. The impatience in Paris, and, no doubt, in the departments also, to have news on this point is very natural and very great. System is carried to so much perfection in the French army that lists might be furnished at the shortest notice, and the inference drawn from the delay is that the losses have been heavier than it is cared to reveal until some compensating advantage can be simultaneously announced. On the bearing of the event upon the general campaign and the future of Europe this is not the place to speak, but the Austrians are not subdued, and the young Emperor has wisely transferred the leadership to General Hess. It seems most likely that the quadrilateral will inclose another scene of fearful slaughter.

Our Sovereign has again welcomed her eldest son to Windsor on his return from his Continental tour. We do not know whether those who were terrified lest the Prince's Protestantism should be shaken by the sight of St. Peter's will detect any proof that they were right in the fact that his first act on coming back was to attend a ceremonial in honour of the Saint or Cappadocian baker whom Rome elevated into the chief champion of Christendom. But, certainly, on Tuesday the Prince was at a Chapter of the Garter, and the badge of "the blessed martyr St. George" was conferred. To be sure, the order was bestowed upon no less eminent a Protestant than the Earl of Derby, so we may be permitted to hope that all is well. The new Knight dined with his Sovereign in the evening, and is now fairly equipped to furnish some future Poet Laureate with a theme for some future "Idyls of the Queen."

Parliament met on Thursday. The Ministers had been re-elected, with the important exception of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, against whom a determined opposition has been made at Oxford, and the poll is not closed as these lines go to press. The result, however, will be seen elsewhere, and from appearances there is reason to believe that Oxford will not exchange the most brilliant orator and graceful scholar of the day for the chairman of the Birmingham Railway Company. Mr. Cobden has returned from America, and has been warmly received by his Liverpool admirers, but demands time to consider whether he should accept office, professing himself entirely unacquainted with the political history of the last few weeks.

Mr. Justice Erle having been promoted, amid general acclamation, to the judicial seat vacated by Sir Alexander Cockburn's elevation, amid similar approbation, to the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench, Lord Campbell has deemed it right to balance matters a little by filling up the vacant Judgeship in a way which excites no approbation at all. Mr. Colin Blackburn, of the Northern Circuit, has been made the new Judge, and most persons read his name for the first time. This fact is by no means incompatible with Mr. Justice Blackburn becoming one of the most honoured personages on the Bench; but at present all that seems to be known of him is his name and his nation, which is the same as the Chancellor's. The only defence we have heard for the appointment is a dubious one—namely, that there were so many gentlemen who already deserved the honour, that the Chancellor, in despair of pleasing everybody, resolved to displease everybody, by giving it to a gentleman who had yet to deserve it.

It was exceedingly right that the parties who were shown to have combined for the purpose of illegally procuring a commission in the Queen's Army should be brought to trial and punished. It was very right of the Duke of Cambridge to come forward and declare, what nobody doubted, that his Royal Highness was in no way cognisant of, or influenced by, their machinations. But the chief gain to the nation has yet to be won. The impression on the public mind is that unaided merit has little chance in the Army, and that there is some kind of influence which can be got to put itself into action in some kind of way (metallic contact is superstitiously thought to produce the galvanic action required), and that such influence is, somehow, very successful. The grounds for this belief may be very scanty, but it is extremely desirable that they should be removed. Small things lead to great ones. Here is the Austrian army ruined and slaughtered, and the Austrian empire in danger of dismemberment, solely because by influence instead of merit a courtier like Count Gyulai obtained the place due to a soldier. The military clubs may be frightfully shocked by civilians' plain speaking, but really we hire the army for the Queen, and pay for it very largely, and we have a right to insist that its Royal Mistress and ours shall be served in the most efficient way.

Belgravians are clamouring about gaudy advertisement-posts as calculated to cause obstruction, and City men are every day more and more inclined to think the Fathers of the City the most helpless imbeciles ever intrusted with the care of a metropolis. If there is a regulation that would aid the course of traffic, the City authorities religiously neglect to make it; if there is an obstruction that at one particular time more than another would interfere with transit, the City authorities promote it to the best of their power. They selected the Handel Festival, the time when the City traffic was sure to be increased tenfold, to take up London-bridge and Union-street, and the ridiculous plea is that "something is always occurring, and it will not do to wait for opportunities." Why relays of men were not kept working day and night the authorities do not explain, but we are quite certain that Sir S. Peto, or Mr. Brassey, or such an "authority," would have had the work done with scarcely an interruption to business. Truly the Aldermen are Austrians, and the City is Italy, and desires the liberating sword of some Downing-street Napoleon.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES.—This great picture, by F. E. Church, an American artist (the painter of "The Great Fall, Niagara"), which we understand has been submitted to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, will be exhibited at a private view on Saturday (to-day), prior to being thrown open to the public on Monday next.

M. Julien, of orchestral notoriety, is in trouble at Paris. Arrested for non-payment of a bill, he sought to place himself under the protection of the French bankruptcy laws, and get a discharge from prison; the Tribunal of Commerce, however, have decided that, as a naturalised Englishman, he cannot be allowed "the benefit of the Act" in France. The great musical entrepreneur therefore remains in prison.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Kew Gardens.—The roses are now in full and splendid perfection in Kew Gardens. The greatest number of varieties of this matchless favourite midsummer flower in one collection will be found in the large rostrum near the Pagoda, in the Royal pleasure-grounds.

DISPENSARY FOR CONSUMPTION.—A fancy fair and bazaar in aid of this excellent institution, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was held at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday and Wednesday, and was fully and fashionably attended.

A FATAL EXCURSION.—An excursion party, consisting of nearly a hundred of the workpeople employed by Messrs. Abbot, brewers, at Bow, went to the Rye House, near Broxbourne, on Saturday last, to enjoy the annual feast given by the firm, when six of them got into a boat, which capsized, and two young women were drowned.

A THUNDERSTORM burst over London and the suburban districts on Sunday morning, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, which did great damage to outstanding crops. Several persons were struck by lightning, one of whom was killed. Clapham, Tooting, Merton, and Hounslow seem to have been the scenes of its greatest violence.

THE HARVEIAN ORATION.—The annual oration in memory of the immortal Harvey was delivered at the Royal College of Physicians on Wednesday by Dr. Aldis, one of the Fellows of the College, and medical officer of health for St. George's, Hanover-square. The chair was occupied by Dr. Mayo, President of the College, supported by the officers, numerous Fellows of the College, and a considerable number of literary and scientific gentlemen. The oration, as usual, in Latin, and remarkable for its classic purity, was well delivered, and cordially received by the distinguished assembly.

PICKING POCKETS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.—Two women were separately charged on Monday, one at Worship-street and the other at Southwark Police Court, with picking pockets at railway stations. One of them, named Ann Sullivan, a country-looking young woman, stole a purse from a lady's pocket at the North Kent station, and, having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to three months' hard labour. The other prisoner, Mary McDonald, went to the Eastern Counties station, handsomely dressed, and stole a purse from the pocket of an elderly lady, but let it drop before she could conceal it. She was committed for trial.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The fifteenth annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Mr. H. Harwood (the honorary secretary) read the report, which congratulated the friends and supporters of the society upon the considerable extent to which the society's models continue to be adopted by benevolent persons interested in the work of dwelling-house improvement. The receipts for the year (including the balance at the close of the previous year) amount to £10,388 7s. 3d., and the expenditure to £10,167 13s. 7d., leaving a balance in hand of £170 13s. 8d.

AT THE INSOLVENT COURT one of the appearances this week was M. Gustave Eugene Fould, a young man of about twenty-three years of age, son of M. Achille Fould, Minister of Finance under the French Emperor. He described himself as formerly of the Ministère d'Etat, Place du Carrousel, Paris, banker's clerk, lately of Moulsey, Surrey, and now of Tachbrook-street, Finsbury. His debts amounted to £2072, nearly all for money raised upon bills and promissory notes since May, 1858, when he arrived in England with £120 in his possession. Before quitting France he was in receipt of an allowance of £220 per annum from his father; but since May, 1858, that allowance has ceased, and he now attributes his insolvency to that cause, and to heavy law proceedings in which he has been engaged.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 936 boys and 859 girls (in all 1795 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-53 the average number was 1555. The total deaths in London, which had fallen to 913 in the previous week, rose to 970 in the week ending last Saturday. In the ten years 1849-53 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1060. Five persons were registered who had attained the age of ninety years or upwards, one of whom was a woman, ninety-eight years old, and there was also a centenarian, the widow of a labourer, who died on the 20th ult., at 1, Whitechapel-road, Southwark, and whose age is stated to have been one hundred and five years.

THE RECTOR OF CHRIST CHURCH, SOUTHWARK, AND HIS PARISHIONERS.—On Monday the Rev. Joseph Brown, the Rector of Christ Church, Blackfriars-road, and nearly 7000 of the inhabitants of the parish, left Blackfriars-road, and proceeded in companies to the London-bridge railway station, whence they went by special trains to Brighton, for the purpose of enjoying a few hours at the seaside. About 200 inmates of the workhouse and almshouses, and about 170 of the parochial school children, were conveyed gratuitously, and 6300 of the inhabitants at a price, we understand, of 1s. 2d. each, the Rector paying to the company 2s. 6d. for each adult, the difference being paid out of the rev. gentleman's private purse and subscriptions intrusted to his care by wealthy inhabitants of the parish. Everything passed off most satisfactorily.

LORD LLANOVER'S FAREWELL TO HIS LATE CONSTITUENTS.—On Wednesday the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart. (now Baron Llanover), attended at the vestry-hall of St. Pancras for the purpose of addressing the representative vestry, and taking leave of them on the occasion of his relinquishing the representation of the borough and his elevation to the peerage. Previous to his Lordship's arrival at the vestry-hall a resolution thanking him for his services in Parliament during the last twenty-two years was carried by acclamation. Lord Llanover was received with loud cheers, and after the resolution had been read to him he made a farewell address to his late constituents of St. Pancras, assuring them that he should be at all times ready to serve them. Mr. Edwin James highly complimented Lord Llanover for the able and energetic manner in which he had always advocated Liberal measures in the House of Commons, and expressed regret that he would be absent from the House at the present crisis. Lord Llanover then left the hall amidst reiterated applause.

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF 1861.—On Tuesday evening the 105th anniversary of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce was celebrated, as usual, by a dinner, which on this occasion was given at St. James's Hall. Lord Napier presided. Mr. Dilke, in proposing the health of the chairman, made some remarks relating to the proposed Exhibition of Arts and Industry of 1861. That exhibition (he said) was not abandoned, but merely postponed. Everything was prepared, and guarantees were in hand to the amount of £250,000 when the war broke out; and it was thought that—as while a Continental war was raging they would necessarily be deprived of the co-operation of foreign countries and of many facilities which were necessary to the successful carrying out of such a project—it was better to defer it to a more favourable period. He trusted, however, that, whoever was at the head of the society, they would have in 1862 or 1864 an exhibition at least equal to that of 1861.

ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO SIR J. LAWRENCE.—As recorded in our town edition of last week, a meeting was held on Friday evening at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Bishop of London, for the purpose of presenting to Sir John Lawrence an address of congratulation on his return from India, acknowledging the wise and Christian character of his policy while ruler of the Punjab, and the eminent services he was enabled to render during the mutiny. A host of celebrated personages was on the platform. The design and object of the address were brought before the meeting by Sir Culling Eardley; and the Bishop of London, in the course of an elaborate speech on presenting the address, which was signed by seven thousand persons, paid a tribute of respect to Sir John Lawrence's late distinguished brother, Sir Henry Lawrence, the defender of Lucknow. Sir John Lawrence replied in brief terms, and a vote of thanks to the Bishop of London, carried with acclamation, concluded the meeting.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—The public examination of sixty-nine boys and fifty girls of this asylum, according to programme, took place on Saturday last. The result elicited the acknowledgment that the schoolmaster and the schoolmistress deserved the highest credit as teachers, and the boys and girls the greatest praise for acquiring so much proficiency under such able tuition, in which justly compliment the whole of the large assemblage concurred.—The "Caledonian Ball," in aid of the funds of the Scottish Hospital and of the Caledonian Asylum, took place on Monday evening at Willis's Rooms. The company numbered nearly 700 persons, and included a goodly proportion of the Scottish aristocracy. The following were among the ladies patronesses present at the ball:—the Duchess of Inverness, the Duchess of Richmond, the Duchess of Atholl, the Duchess of Montrose, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Roxburgh, the Duchess of Wellington, the Countess of Rosebery, Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Countess of Seafield, the Countess of Shelburne, the Countess of Camperdown, Viscountess Stormont, Lady Panmure, the Baroness Stratheden, Lady Forbes, Lady Ann Mackenzie, Lady Elizabeth Drummond, and Lady Susan Grant Suttie.—At the anniversary festival of the Caledonian Asylum, held on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Elgin, after the usual loyal and constitutional toasts, the chairman, in an excellent speech, proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal Caledonian Asylum," and, alluding to the fact that the institution originated in the misery which resulted from the close of the last war, he called upon the company and the friends of the charity to increased exertions in the present complicated state of European affairs. The asylum had relieved 550 boys and 150 girls, all of whom belonged to that class of persons who especially claimed their sympathy and support. The children the immediate objects of the charity—some where about 112—were marched round the room, and their appearance in every respect testified to the excellence of the management with which they were treated. The juvenile band of the asylum was present, and played several of the national Scottish airs. Amongst the toasts drunk was "The Duke of Buccleuch, the President of the Asylum," "The Chairman," "The Managers," &c. The funds collected amounted to over £700.

The Royal Surrey Gardens will open for the first time this season on Monday, July 11, with a grand concert and fête.

In the case of the condemned murderer, Samuel Adams, the Secretary of State has intimated, after considering the circumstances, that the law must take its course. He will therefore be hanged at Newgate on Monday next.

On Wednesday morning an elderly lady named Burrows, who resided in East Lambeth, committed suicide by cutting her throat. The husband of the deceased a short time since dropped down dead, and this preyed on her mind.

Early on Monday morning a little boy was climbing a water-spout of a house close to Islington Church, with a view, it seems, of taking a bird's nest, and had almost succeeded in possessing himself of it when he lost his hold, and, falling headlong, became impaled on the spikes of the iron railings beneath, one of which entered his neck, and another his side, killing him instantly.

The Westminster Abbey special Sunday evening services will be brought to a close on the 10th of July. The sermon next Sunday (to-morrow) will be preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Piers Calveley Laughton, Bishop of St. Helena; and the last sermon, on the following Sunday evening, will be preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Edward Wyndham Tuffnell, Bishop of Brisbane.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—On Monday the meeting of the incorporated members of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel took place at 79, Pall-mall, when, according to notice, the subject of Missionary Bishops to the heathen beyond British territory was introduced by the Bishop of Capetown, and underwent a long and learned discussion, in which Lord Lyttelton, the Bishops of London, Oxford, and Grahamstown, took part. Any decision on the subject was, however, deferred till the committee of Convocation, appointed last week, should have made their report.—The same evening several members of the society dined together, under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton, at the Freemasons' Tavern, when some interesting speeches were made on behalf of the society by the Chairman, the Bishop of Capetown, Earl Nelson, Sir John Harding, A. J. Beresford-Hope, Esq., Thomas Turner, Esq., Henry Hoare, Esq., the Revs. J. E. Kempe, D. Moore, T. B. Murray, and E. Hawkins. The great increase in Colonial Bishops from eight to thirty-eight during the last eighteen years, and of the income of the society from £260 in 1818 to £250,000 in the present year, were dwelt upon as cheering tokens of recent activity, whilst the necessity of more Bishops for the Indian Empire, and the example of the free Synodical action of the Colonial Churches, were urged as works full of promise for the future. A general wish was expressed that this festivity should continue and be extended.

ILLEGAL SALE OF ARMY COMMISSIONS.—Before the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday came on the trial of Thomas Rolt Marshall, Edward Henry Mortimer, and Henry Septimus Eicke, on an indictment ordered by the Duke of Cambridge for trafficking in commissions in the army. Eicke and Mortimer at once pleaded guilty; Marshall, not guilty. This defendant was described as a tailor, of 31, Jernyn-street. Mortimer is said to be a nephew of the late Sir Thomas Picton. The case of Mr. Cunningham was first gone into. His brother-in-law, Mr. Britzen, a merchant of Bolton, gave evidence that, being anxious to obtain a commission for him, he was introduced to Marshall, at his shop in Jernyn-street, by one James Pugh, having previously by letter arranged to pay £400 for the commission. Marshall said he would send to "Armstrong and Co.," and subsequently Eicke called upon him under the name of Armstrong, and arranged about getting the commission, which was obtained, and the £400 paid. From the evidence of the man Pugh above mentioned, who came from the Queen's Prison to be a witness, it seems that the whole affair was brought to the knowledge of the Horse Guards by him in revenge for Marshall refusing him his share of the £400. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, being called, stated that he granted the commission in this case from the testimonials alone; "no influence, direct or indirect, was used." The case ended on Tuesday in a verdict of "Guilty." Judgment is deferred until next term, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn presiding, saying, "I have considered the case. I think it one of great public consequence and great public importance, and for that reason I think the sentence should be the judgment of the full court, and not the judgment of the single Judge who has tried the case."

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The twentieth anniversary festival of this institution was held on Wednesday night, in the hall of King's College, Somerset House—Dr. R. B. Todd, Esq., in the chair. There were nearly 150 gentlemen present. It appeared, from a statement recently issued, that in the year 1838 there were entered on the books 31,252 patients; and since the year 1839, when the hospital was first opened, 393,573 patients have been admitted to the benefits of the charity, of whom 23,646 were in-patients, 362,010 out-patients, and 7917 poor married women attended at their own homes. This vast amount of relief is administered at a cost of about £6000 a year. The annual subscriptions somewhat exceed the sum of £1500, so that the charity is every year dependent for the sum of nearly £4500 upon the free gifts of friends. The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to King's College Hospital, its early completion, and its early endowment." He then entered into the history of the foundation of the institution, and the difficulties which had to be encountered. Within the first year they collected £11,000; and on the 22nd of April, 1840, their first three patients were admitted. The meeting would gather from the statistics put forward by the committee how large an amount of good in the way of relieving the pain and distress of the poor had been conferred on the metropolis by the hospital. But there was another point of view from which it might be regarded, and another light in which its claims were still more striking. It was a clinical hospital—a hospital for the investigation of disease; and he looked back with a proud satisfaction on the work it had done during the last twenty years. In fact, he would boldly assert that during that interval there was no college in London from which greater contributions had been made to medical science. The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm, and donations and subscriptions amounting to the sum of £3000 were afterwards announced. In the course of the evening Messrs. Foster, Land, Montem Smith, and Thomas, Miss Banks, and the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards performed a selection of vocal and instrumental music.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday in the Council Chamber, Guildhall—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair—and was so numerously attended that the room was unable to accommodate the crowds of those interested in the proceedings. His Lordship, in opening the proceedings, dwelt in forcible terms upon the awful calamity of fire, the promptitude and heroism of the society's officers in rescuing whole families from death by fire, and the consequent claims of the society upon the sympathies of the public. The secretary then read the report, which was adopted. The Lord Mayor then conferred the rewards of the society upon those who had been instrumental in saving the lives of their fellow-creatures. The following received silver medals:—Mr. James Hayes, of Manchester, for saving six persons; James Newell, escape conductor No. 17, Islington-green station, for saving five persons. (The inhabitants of Islington presented this man with a silver watch and £14.) Samuel Wood, escape conductor No. 11, Whitechapel Church station, for saving six persons. (This officer on a previous occasion received the society's medal, and has also received a gold medal from the inhabitants of Whitechapel.) Mr. Robert Bagehall, of Manchester, for saving a child; John Hall, escape conductor No. 49, Lisson-grove station, for saving three persons; Henry Michell, escape conductor No. 14, Great Portland-street station, for saving five persons; Joseph Arkyl, escape conductor No. 19, Leather-lane station, for saving twenty-five persons; police sergeant Robert Gould, 46 S, for saving two persons; and M. Jacques Fosse Beacaire, France, for saving several persons at different times. The following obtained bronze medals:—Mr. Henry Morris, for saving a lady at Blackheath; and Mr. Robert Winstone, for saving a man and his wife in Mint-street, Southwark. The following received testimonials on vellum and pecuniary rewards, namely:—James White, police constable 90 H; Mary Owen, Dudley-street, Paddington; James Newell, escape conductor No. 17; police constable John Alsop, 418 N; Henry Douglas, escape conductor No. 11; police constable Robert Franklin, 430 K; William Hemery, escape conductor No. 46; Samuel Semmens, escape conductor No. 24; police constable 167 C; Mr. Robert Wheeler, Church-street, Newington; George Harnsworth, escape conductor No. 22; Mary Beckman, 6, Stepney-causeway; police constable Edmund Pether, 124 B; Mr. Charles Howard, plasterer, 18, Willow-street, Finsbury; Mr. Henry Fincham, 16, Gloucester-place, Hackney-road; William Passmore, conductor No. 24; Mr. William Beasley, 7, Leonard-square, Shoreditch; police constable John Calanock, 67 N; Samuel Wood, escape conductor No. 11 (the gold medalist); Mr. William Upson, 47, High-street, Whitechapel; Mr. William Abbott; police sergeant Francis Williams, 12 H; Mr. Richard Elsom; Mr. George Warren; police constable Peter Hobbs, 216 D; Inspector Allison, K division; Mr. John Adamthwaite, of Brough, Westmorland; Mr. Thomas Frith, 1, George-street, Shoreditch; police constable T. Jones, 165 G; police constable Chanter, 124 C; police constable James Fraser, K division; police constable James Kelly, 71 S; Mr. Joseph Walker, 53, Essex-street, Kingsland-road; and Alfred Lane, escape conductor No. 29. The Lord Mayor, having, in the name of the society, thanked all these for their bravery and humanity, the meeting was addressed, and the claims of the society advocated, by the Rev. Mr. Bellow, Mr. Snellin, Mr. Deputy Holt, &c., &c.; after which the committee was re-elected, and the usual routine business disposed of, when the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Russian Government has reopened their account with the Bank of England, which was closed at the commencement of the Crimean war, and an arrival of £160,000 in half-imperials from St. Petersburg has been taken to that establishment.

The Stockport, Disley, and Staley Bridge Railway is to be extended, with as little delay as possible, to Buxton. The distance by the route chosen will be six to seven miles, and the longest tunnel will not exceed 300 yards in length. It is to be commenced in the autumn.





THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA. FROM A SKETCH BY M. DEAUCE

## THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

THERE exists no second opinion at present as to the result of the battle fought at Magenta. The precipitate retreat of the Austrians after that event, their evacuation of Piedmont, their subsequent abandonment of the fortified places they had taken so much pains to put into a state of defence, the retirement of General Gyulai from his high command, and the appointment of General Schlick in his place, and, on the other hand, the elevation of Generals M'Mahon and Regnaud d'Angely to the dignity of Marshals of France, are proofs positive that for the allies the battle of Magenta was more than an ordinary victory, and for the Austrians more than an ordinary defeat. Minute accounts of this great engagement have already appeared in the columns of our Journal, and we have only at present to give

the details necessary to explain the scene represented in our Engraving. Magenta is a little town in Lombardy, situated on the high road from Novara to Milan, at a short distance from the River Tessin. Although the place itself was the scene of numerous sanguinary hand-to-hand encounters, the principal part of the battle took place in the environs. It will be remembered how critical was the position of the French Imperial Guard for some hours, and with what anxiety the Emperor awaited the appearance on the scene of action of the different divisions which he had ordered up. At length they arrived, and the result of the combat was no longer doubtful. The French official account of the battle (said to have been drawn up by Napoleon himself) says:—"The divisions Vinoy and Bessaut

performed prodigies of valour. Vinoy's division, which left Novara in the morning, had only arrived at Treviso, where it was to bivouac, when it was sent for by the Emperor. It advanced at quick step as far as the Ponte di Magenta, driving the enemy from his positions, and taking more than a thousand prisoners."

Our Engraving represents the village of Ponte Vecchio di Magenta, which is divided into two parts by the Canal di Naviglio Grande. The bridge which formerly existed over the canal had been destroyed by the Austrians, and left by them in the state seen in our illustration.

The division of General Vinoy, one of those which came up at a late period of the battle, advanced in two columns on each side of the canal and took possession of the village. It succeeded in re-

pulsing three attacks of the Austrians, who endeavoured to retake this important position.

Towards seven o'clock in the evening an Austrian corps d'armée advanced between the canal and the Tessin for the purpose of reaching the route followed by the French army and separating from their base of operations the troops engaged on the opposite side of the canal. General Gyulai directed a strong column against that part of the village situated on the right-hand side. The French 85th Regiment of the Line offered it a stout resistance, and remained masters of the position. It was during this attack of the Austrians that the Chef d'Escadron of the staff of General Vinoy was wounded and fell by the side of the General. General Vinoy, as already stated, was one of the heroes of this hard-fought battle; his example of

firmness encouraged the troops during the repeated onslaughts of the Austrians, who made desperate attempts to recover the village. We shall shortly have the pleasure of giving a Portrait of this brave General.

The official nominal return of the French loss at this battle has now been made. It amounts, according to the account published in the *Moniteur*, in killed, wounded, and missing, to 4667.

ATTACK UPON THE CHURCH OF MAGENTA. Among the particular spots where a stout resistance was made by the Austrians the Church of Magenta is not the least remarkable. The gendarmes to whom we are indebted for the spirited sketch engraved upon the first page thus describes the fierce struggle of which this sacred edifice was the scene:—"A strong party

of Tyrolean riflemen had here established themselves, and, from their commanding position, succeeded so effectually in impeding the efforts made by the French to occupy the village that it became necessary to dislodge them. A battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes were accordingly sent to attack the position; in less than an hour, however, half of them were placed hors de combat, owing to the deadly aim of the Tyrolean jägers. Reinforcement after reinforcement was dispatched to their assistance, and artillery even was brought to bear upon the building, nevertheless its defenders still held out. At length they were compelled to succumb to superior force, and the few brave men remaining within the battered walls of the church surrendered to their victorious opponents."



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House sat on Monday, pursuant to adjournment, and forwarded a few private bills through their pending stages of progress. On rising, after a brief sitting, their Lordships adjourned until Thursday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord Campbell, the new Lord Chancellor, took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

**THE DIVORCE COURT.**—Lord CHELMSFORD gave notice that on next Thursday he would draw attention to the state of business in the Divorce Court, with the view to further legislation on the subject.

**THE ITALIAN QUESTION.**—Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE gave notice that on Friday, the 8th of July, he would call attention to the official correspondence that had taken place in relation to Italian affairs.

**MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.**—Earl GRANVILLE entered into a statement respecting the intentions of the Government during the present Session, which was substantially the same as that made in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston.

**ITALY.**—The Duke of RUTLAND, in reference to the war in Italy, said that it was to be attributed to the ambitious enterprise of the King of Sardinia. He eulogised the zeal and talent displayed by the late Ministry in endeavouring to preserve peace, and, when that failed, in keeping England out of war.—The Earl of MALMESBURY vindicated the late Government from some criticisms made upon them in reference to the Italian war by the opponents of that Government.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE said the present Government would not only continue, but probably would increase, the measures of their predecessors with respect to the national defence.

After some remarks from Lord HOWDEN, the matter dropped, and their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

**NEW MEMBERS.**—Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Sir G. C. Lewis, Sir G. Grey, Sir C. Wood, Sir R. Bethell, Sir W. Dundas, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Huggessen, Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Whitbread, Sir H. Keating, Mr. Lowe, Mr. S. Herbert, and Mr. Headlam took the oaths and their seats on their re-election after their acceptance of office in the new Ministry.

**NEW WRITS.**—Mr. BRAND moved for new writs for Northampton, in the room of Mr. V. Smith, now Lord Lyveden; for Wicklow county in the room of Lord Proby, who has accepted the office of Comptroller of the Household; for Lichfield, in the room of Lord A. Paget, who has accepted the office of Chief Equerry to her Majesty; and for the western division of the county of Gloucester, in the room of Colonel Kingscote, who has accepted the office of Groom in Waiting.

## MEASURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In reply to a question from Mr. Brady, Lord PALMERSTON said that the question of legislating upon the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland would be most carefully considered by the law officers of the Crown and by the Government. The noble Lord then stated that on the failure of Lord Granville to form an Administration he had addressed himself to the task with Lord John Russell, with whom he had a previous agreement for mutual co-operation. His noble friend undertook the direction of foreign affairs, and he believed they had assembled round them colleagues eminent for their station and knowledge of public affairs, whom they might confidently present to the country as an Administration worthy of its confidence. There were two great questions before them at the present moment—one the conduct of our foreign affairs, the other the amendment of the law relating to the representation of the people. With respect to our foreign relations the intention of the Government was to follow the course chalked out for them by their predecessors, to observe a strict neutrality, reserving themselves for any opportunity which might offer of tendering their good offices to procure a restoration of the blessings of peace. This, however, could not be done until the march of events might show that their good offices would be acceptable. With respect to a Reform Bill, it would be trifling with a measure of such importance to bring it forward at the present time of the year, when in August and September they would only expect very thin Houses. The Government, therefore, did not propose to bring in a Reform Bill during the present Session, but to ask the country to be content with the assurance that it would be brought in early next Session. There were matters requiring consideration as to when the next Session would be held, but in the course of the Session they would state the course which in that respect it would be their object to pursue.

After some observations from Sir C. Napier, which the Speaker said were quite irregular, the matter dropped.

**CRIMINAL LAW.**—Mr. WHITESIDE obtained leave to bring in bills to consolidate the criminal statute law of England and Ireland.

**GAS COMPANIES.**—Sir J. SHELLEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the proceedings of gas companies and others supplying the metropolis with gas.

**SUPPLY.**—The House then went into a Committee of Supply, and Mr. Massie was elected to the chair. A motion was agreed to that a supply be granted to her Majesty, after which the House resumed.

Mr. BRAND moved a new writ for Marylebone, in the room of Sir B. Hall, now Lord Llanover.

**ARRIVAL OF MR. COBDEN IN ENGLAND.**—On Wednesday forenoon Mr. Cobden arrived in England. His reception at Liverpool upon landing was most cordial and enthusiastic. A large meeting was held at the Clarendon Rooms, and an address was prepared and adopted. Subsequently a deputation waited on Mr. Cobden at the Adelphi Hotel, where Mr. Brown presented the address. This referred to the hon. gentleman's past political career in terms of praise, and expressed a hope that, by his acceptance of the Government post offered him by Lord Palmerston, he would still further benefit his native land. Mr. Cobden replied at some length. He said that until his arrival in the Mersey he was wholly unaware of the changes that had taken place, and he was therefore unprepared to give an answer to that portion of the address which referred to the prospect of his taking office. He had in his pocket, he said, a letter from Lord Palmerston offering him the appointment of President of the Board of Trade, and an answer to that letter should, he thought, be his first duty; and that answer should be founded upon what he believed to be for the interests of the public. The hon. gentleman referred to the duty of England in the Continental struggle, and pronounced for absolute neutrality. Mr. Robertson Gladstone, on behalf of the Financial Reform Association, presented a second address, to which Mr. Cobden briefly replied. In replying to a third address—from the Liverpool Peace Society—Mr. Cobden said he was not ashamed to avow his adhesion to the principles of that society, but, on the contrary, was convinced that they would in the end prevail. Still, he distinctly said he was not to be charged with the desire to see England trust to the forbearance of any other Power, and he would rather see another national debt equal to the present, than he would have England in the occupation for six months of a French army, even if that army came as professed friends.

**THE RE-ELECTIONS.**—Several of the re-elections consequent upon the change of Ministry have taken place, for the most part without opposition. The Ministers who have been returned are—Lord Palmerston for Tiverton; Lord John Russell for the City; Mr. Milner Gibson for Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Cardwell for Oxford (city); Sir George Grey for Morpeth; Sir R. Bethell for Wolverhampton; Sir H. Keating for Reading; Mr. J. Wilson for Devonport; Mr. Lowe for Calne; Sir G. C. Lewis for Radnor; Mr. Huggessen for Sandwich; Sir Charles Wood for Halifax; Mr. Headlam for Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. Whitbread for Bedford; the Lord Advocate for the city of Edinburgh; Lord Bury for Norwich; Mr. Sidney Herbert for South Wilts; Mr. Fitzroy for Lewes; and Sir W. Dunbar for the Wigton Burghs. The most formidable opposition to any of the Ministers has been encountered by Mr. Gladstone at Oxford University, the Opposition candidate being the Marquis of Chandos. The polling, which commenced on Monday, continued until last evening, the result of the poll not being known when we went to press.

**LAW APPOINTMENTS.**—*Scotch:* These appointments have now been completed by the office of Solicitor-General of Scotland being again conferred on Mr. Edward Maitland, who held it under the last Liberal Government. Messrs. A. R. Clark, D. Mackenzie, F. M. Horiot, and W. Ivory, have been chosen as Advocates Deputes. Mr. Moncreiff presented his commission as Lord Advocate to the Court of Session on Friday week.—*Irish:* Mr. Sergeant Berwick has accepted the office of Judge of the Bankruptcy Court, and a first-class chairmanship (Cork, East Riding), worth £1100 a year, and a sergeantcy, become vacant. Mr. Charles Barry, of the Munster Circuit, has been appointed Crown Prosecutor for the city and county of Dublin, in the room of Mr. O'Donohue, deceased. The Right Hon. Maziere Brady has been sworn in as Lord Chancellor, and has taken his seat.

**CANADIAN DEPUTATION TO THE QUEEN.**—On Saturday last her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive the deputation, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Jarvis, the Hon. Henry Smith, Speaker of the Commons of Canada, Mr. Langevin, Mayor of Quebec, Mr. Cassault, and Lieutenant-Colonel Rylands, in her Royal closet, previous to the general reception, where the Speaker presented the address, with which her Majesty expressed herself much pleased, saying, "I am much pleased to receive this address from my Canadian subjects." The address prayed that her Majesty might be graciously pleased to visit Canada on the occasion of the opening of the Victoria-bridge in 1860. The deputation was introduced by the Duke of Newcastle, assisted by the Lord Chamberlain.

News from Buenos Ayres states that 2000 men have invaded the Argentine Confederation. Paraguay promised to assist General Urquiza with four steam-vessels. The Brazils remain neutral, but they are increasing their naval forces in La Plata.

The Essex Herald states that the potato disease has already made its appearance in the southern division of that county, and several acres of that esculent have been ploughed up within the last few days.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

Two seamen were suffocated on board the *Malcolm*, lying in Shields harbour, in consequence of going below and sleeping there, contrary to orders, while the ship was being smoked to destroy vermin.

During a thunderstorm at Aberdeen, on Sunday morning, a man while passing along the road at Nigg, in the vicinity of the city, was struck by lightning and killed on the spot.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has received a letter from the Earl of Carlisle, in which his Excellency intimates his desire that the usual congratulatory addresses on his resumption of the vice-regal office should be dispensed with.

The *Gardener's Chronicle* says:—"Having traversed during the past week many of the western and midland counties, we are able to say that the country generally has rarely at this season exhibited a finer promise."

On Saturday afternoon the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Wesleyan Sunday School was performed at a village near Baginbala, known generally as Blackpits. The school building will be a plain stone edifice, but substantial, and is estimated to cost about £320.

Drinking-fountains have been put up at several stations along the Stockton and Darlington Railway. In the present hot weather these fountains are used by all classes of travellers, the thousands of Sunday-school children, and excursionists who make pleasure trips at this time of year, using them most abundantly.

An accident occurred on Sunday at Southampton Water attended with the loss of three lives. Six marines, en route from Dublin to Portsmouth, went for a day's cruise down the river in a three-masted Hythe wherry. When about four miles down, and close to her Majesty's ship *Arrogant*, the boat capsized, and three men were drowned.

The report gains strength that Ireland is to be again honoured by a visit from Royalty. *Saunders*, in a recent number, says that orders have been issued to have 10,000 troops encamped on the Curragh for review order on her Majesty's expected visit to this country in the course of August next.

Mr. W. H. BODKIN.—On Monday night the Mayor and magistrates of Dover entertained Mr. W. H. Bodkin to a dinner, congratulatory of his appointment to the assistant judgeship of the Middlesex Sessions. Mr. Bodkin, who has held the office of Recorder of Dover for the past twenty years, will continue to discharge his duties in that capacity, notwithstanding his recent appointment.

A horticultural and floral fête was held in the grounds connected with Kirkstall Abbey on Friday and Saturday last week. The fête was honoured with the patronage of the nobility and gentry of Yorkshire, and proved most successful. The weather was everything that could be desired, and the exhibition drew together one of the most fashionable and brilliant assemblies which has ever graced the grounds of this picturesque old ruin. More than £120 was distributed in prizes.

Dr. Humphreys, the Head Master of Cheltenham Grammar School, having become involved to the extent of £26,000, has deserted his own wife and family of six children, and absconded with a married lady of Cheltenham, the mother of eight children, and the wife of one of his principal creditors, to America. It seems he had sent large quantities of luggage to Liverpool in anticipation of his departure. On the morning of his departure for Liverpool he obtained from Mrs. Humphreys her watch and all the money she had, and left her and her children totally unprotected for. *The Herald* says Dr. Humphreys had moved in the first circles, and made large professions of religion and morality.

**PICNIC EXTRAORDINARY.**—At Purfleet, on Saturday last, were assembled a picnic party of 80 lunatics—male and female. Five omnibuses and vans, attended by a band of music, conveyed from the Essex County Lunatic Asylum, situated at Brentwood, about twelve miles distant, this company to the scene of their encampment. Having arrived there a dinner was served on table-cloths spread on the grass. Having partaken of this repast the patients, accompanied by their medical superintendent, chaplain, and attendants, walked through the picturesque grounds attached to Mr. Whitbread's villa, and then commenced a dance on the grass, which the attendants as well as their patients seemed to enjoy, and in which some of the villagers joined. The ball over, tea-time (five o'clock) arrived; tea, plum cakes, and shrimps were served in the inn. This meal was followed by another dance, after which the poor sufferers mounted their vehicles and returned to the asylum apparently much pleased with their excursion.

**THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.**—The "Revivalists," as they are called, are making astonishing progress in the north. It is no unusual thing, according to the Belfast papers, to see mills stopped in the busiest part of the day in consequence of the hands leaving off work to attend meetings for prayer, and it is at these gatherings that the people are "struck," that is, suddenly afflicted with an awful sense of their guilt, which makes them writhe and scream, and often lie without motion for hours. On recovery they profess great peacefulness of mind, and are then looked upon as converts. Of course the most contradictory opinions are held relative to the genuineness of this movement. Many scoff at it; but of late it is beginning to be recognised by numerous clergymen in the Established Church, and this is drawing more attention to it than it before commanded. *The Daily Express*, in speaking of the movement, says:—"Not only individuals, but whole villages, are transformed. Those who have become religious manifest an intense desire to save the souls of others, and induce them to live soberly, righteously, and godly."

**AYR NEW LIFE-BOAT.**—There are probably no parts of the coasts of the United Kingdom where life-boats are more wanted than on the shores of Scotland. With a seaboard of 1500 miles, it has hardly half a dozen efficient life-boats. It is, however, gratifying to find that the National Life-boat Institution is now making vigorous exertions to supply life-boats for exposed points of the Scotch coast. Accordingly we find that, in addition to the life-boats recently forwarded by it to Lossiemouth and Fraserburgh on the north-east coast, the society sent on Saturday last a fine large life-boat to Ayr, on the west coast. This boat is 32 feet long and 7 feet 10 inches wide, and is rowed by ten oars. She possesses the usual qualities of the life-boats of the institution in the way of self-righting and self-ejecting the water she ships. It requires twenty-three men to stand on the gunwale of the boat to bring it to the water's edge. The boat was accompanied by an excellent transporting-carriage, thus making her available for a considerable line of coast. The boat and carriage have cost upwards of £300.

**PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONIALS TO R. N. PHILIPS, ESQ., AND T. BARNES, ESQ.**—On the afternoon of Friday in Whitsun week an immense gathering took place at the Park, the residence of R. N. Philips, Esq., late M.P. for the borough of Bury, to present testimonials of esteem to the above-named gentlemen. A platform had been erected near to the mansion, which was filled with ladies and gentlemen. About 10,000 persons witnessed the presentation, and about 10,000 more were in the gardens and grounds. The presentation to Mr. Philips consisted of a beautiful epergne, superbly wrought, the finish being in the first style of art. In addition to Mr. Philips' coat of arms, the following inscription was beautifully engraved:—"Presented by the women connected with the Reform party at Bury to Robert Needham Philips, Esq., of the Park, late M.P. for this borough, as a token of their sincere respect and esteem. June 17, 1859." The testimonial to Mr. Barnes consisted of a pierced silver vase, richly ornamented with filigree work, the execution being of the most elegant character. On the shield was engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to Thomas Barnes, Esq., of Farnworth, by the women connected with the Reform party at Bury, as a grateful acknowledgment of his honourable conduct in contesting the borough at the general election of 1859. June 17, 1859."

**MURDER AND SUICIDE.**—The police on Saturday morning discovered that a murder had been committed in a house in Fountain-bridge, Edinburgh. No one having gone in or out of the house for some days, suspicions were awakened and the doors broken open, when the bodies of the occupants (a Mr. and Mrs. Ferrier) were found on the kitchen floor with their throats cut. It was at once suspected that the man had been the perpetrator of this atrocious deed, and the suspicion was confirmed by the discovery of a slip of paper on which were written the following words:—"I am now unfit for my business. I have applied to the authorities of both Ayr and Edinburgh for protection, and only got laughed at. I now appeal to God. I should wish to be laid beside my boy, but if this woman is to be laid there let my body be given to the dissecting-room, and, after they have done with me, let my body be burned." The neighbours state that, in consequence of the intemperate habits of Mrs. Ferrier, she and her husband had of late had frequent quarrels. The last time that any disturbance was heard in their house was on Wednesday so'night.

**HOUNSLOW TOWNHALL.**—The first stone of this building, which was laid on the 4th of November, 1853, by the Lord Chief Baron, Sir F. Pollock, was opened for public use on the 22nd of June, by Lord William Lennox. At eleven o'clock a.m. upwards of 400 people, principally ladies, assembled in the Grand Hall, when the proceedings of the day commenced. R. A. Frogley, Esq., chairman of the directors, after explaining the object of the promoters of the building, said that, in the absence of the Lord Chief Baron and Lords Carlisle and Ripon, he had prevailed upon Lord William Lennox to address the meeting. The honorary secretary then read the details of receipt and expenditure, after which the noble Lord delivered an eloquent address, concluding as follows:—"The experience of the past warns us that as scientific attainments become general there is too much ground to fear lest intellectual pride should elevate itself, and reason should delight to array itself against revelation. See you not then that, in proportion as human learning is extended, so Divine wisdom claims the closer regard. Let those then upon whom riches, honour, influence, and power have been conferred apply those precious talents to the glory of the Giver of them, and the welfare of his creatures; and how can this be better carried out than by promoting the religious instruction of the people, and placing within the reach of every one that holy book to whom all may turn for guidance, instruction, counsel, and comfort."

**SWARM OF LOCUSTS.**—The Nottingham Journal mentions the arrival of an immense swarm of locusts at Grove, Treswell, and the surrounding neighbourhood. Most of the maple-trees are completely denuded of their foliage, and have the appearance manifested at midwinter. A tree of immense growth, recently covered with the most beautiful foliage, in the course of twenty-four hours had a kind of death-stricken appearance.

**INAUGURATION OF A STATUE IN HONOUR OF SIR R. PEEL.**—The statue in honour of Sir Robert Peel erected in George-square, Glasgow, was inaugurated on Tuesday afternoon. The Lord Provost, magistrates, and members of the Town Council, were present, as also Mr. Sheriff Bell, Mr. Sheriff Strathern, Mr. Robert Dalglish, M.P., Mr. Walter Buchanan, M.P., Sir Andrew Orr, and a number of other influential citizens.

**CAPTURE OF EAGLES.**—Last week, says the Northern Ensign, Mr. D. Ross, gamekeeper to the Duke of Portland on his estate at Langwell, succeeded in capturing two fine young golden eagles, one of which was got without any injury, and is very lively. Several of the same description have been seen among the rocks this season, and the gamekeeper is making efforts to increase the number of his captives.

**ENTERTAINMENT TO WORKMEN IN CORK.**—During last month the eastern district of the county of Cork was the scene of very gratifying demonstrations of respect for the industrious in a series of entertainments given to the workmen employed on a railway now in course of construction through that county. These entertainments were given at the sole expense of Mr. D. L. Lewis, of London, the principal shareholder in the railway now rapidly approaching completion between the city of Cork and the town of Youghal.

**LOSS OF THIRTEEN LIVES NEAR CARRICKFERGUS.**—The Belfast News Letter gives an account of an accident which occurred on the Lough near Carrickfergus, on Wednesday week, by which thirteen lives were lost. It appears that a gig (belonging to the cutter receiving recruits for the Royal Navy at Belfast) left the quay with sixteen young men who had enlisted for her Majesty's naval service, and three of the cutter's crew, on their way to where the vessel is moored near the Carrickfergus shore. When a little below Whitehouse a squall upset the gig, and, before assistance could be rendered, thirteen of the poor fellows perished.

**A DREADFUL ACCIDENT,** by which three children lost their lives, occurred near Bradford on Tuesday. The children had been playing in a narrow and rapidly-descending tunnel for the passage of coal-waggons, with only one pair of rails, when a set of waggons came down at the moment of their play. There was barely room enough to allow the train to pass, and the children had placed themselves against the wall for that purpose; but unfortunately the guard had placed a wooden bar in one of the wheels to act as a "brake," and the whole of the children were struck by it and fearfully mangled. The head of one was struck off, and the bodies of the others presented a woful spectacle.

**AT THE TORBAY INFIRMARY** one hundred and seventy patients have raised among themselves subscriptions from a penny to a shilling, and therewith purchased a handsomely-bound copy of Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, with the following printed inside the cover:—"Presented to William Wilking Stabb, on his retirement from the appointment of House-Surgeon to the Torbay Infirmary and Dispensary, by a number of the poor patients who, having experienced the benefits of his professional ability, desire to show their gratitude for the kindness, care, and sympathy at all times evinced by him. 1859." The governors have presented a silver teapot and the board of management a silver milk-jug to Mr. Stabb.

**FIRE.**—A fire was discovered on Friday night (last week) in the theatre at Birmingham, while the performance was going on. Mr. Simpson, the manager, contrived to keep all knowledge of it from the audience, though it began not six yards from some of the boxes, and succeeded in extinguishing it before much serious mischief was done.—A fire took place on Saturday afternoon on the Maison Dieu Farm, near Dover, in the occupation of Mr. C. B. Goreley, which resulted in the destruction of the greater portion of the premises, several large stacks of corn, and a large barn.—The Reading Railway station was burnt down on Sunday morning. A large quantity of luggage belonging to passengers was destroyed.

**DEATH OF A WOMAN AT AN EXTRAORDINARY AGE.**—A woman, named Sarah Wilton Hughes, a native of Sedgley, near Dudley, died on Saturday at the great age of 113 years without any previous illness. For a number of years she was an inmate of Sedgley workhouse. On her removal, a few days ago, to the new union at Dudley, she performed the journey comfortably, and apparently without any fatigue. Her career was a notable one, and for miles round she was recognised as "the nine-lives woman." She outlived all her brothers and sisters, notwithstanding one was born more than forty years later. She was never married. During the whole of the time she was in the poorhouse, although entirely blind, she knitted, without any aid, all the stockings for the paupers, numbering nearly 200. She always enjoyed good health, was always very cheerful, and remarkably active.

**BARON BRUST,** the Saxon Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed to the Saxon Envoy at the Court of St. Petersburg a despatch, in reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular to the German Courts. He reminds Prince Gortschakoff that during the Crimean war the Germanic Diet decided that an attack on the Austrian troops in the Danubian Principalities should be considered as equivalent to an aggression on federal territory, and that Russia did not then protest against the decision on the ground that it was contrary to the treaties on which the German Confederation is based. If that decision was within the limits of German rights, the Confederation must now be entitled to adopt analogous resolutions with respect to France, and the occasion is now more pressing, as the Austrian territory has actually been invaded.

**PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS TO BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.**—There are few buildings in the metropolis of which we have less cause to be proud than Blackfriars-bridge, and it is certainly high time, for the credit of London in general, and the Corporation in particular, that something should be done to remedy its serious defects. A scheme has been set on foot by Mr. H. G. Coombs, of 17, Union-street, Borough (and which is now in the hands of the authorities), which we believe would convert what is now a positive eyesore into one of the greatest ornaments of the metropolis. It is proposed to remove the three central arches (which include the two defective ones), and substitute an elliptical arch of iron in their place of 280 feet span, the existing piers being properly thickened to support it. The design by no means looks a patch, but is characterised by peculiar grace, originality of appearance, and unity of character throughout the structure, as the mind on looking at it seems to recognise the necessity for a main highway, such as this archway affords. We are not aware whether the present condition of the foundation of the defective piers is known, but should it become seriously undermined, so as to endanger its stability, the consequences might be fearful, involving perhaps the total destruction of the bridge, as the present cradling which supports the superstructure has no independent foundation, but rests entirely on the defective piers; it is therefore to be hoped that the Bridge Committee will see fit to adopt this or some other more feasible plan; and, as the centenary of the laying of the foundation-stone falls on the 7th of June next, we would suggest that the foundation-stone of the structure now under notice be laid in celebration of it.

**NATIONAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.**—On Tuesday a meeting on behalf of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church was held at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The speakers were the Duke of Marlborough, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., the Bishop of Oxford, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., Mr. C. W. Giles Puller, M.P., and Lord Lytton. The Secretary (the Rev. J. G. Lonsdale) read a report containing a summary of the National Society's exertions in the cause of popular education. In the annual report of the Committee of Privy Council it was stated that in the church schools receiving Parliamentary aid additional accommodation had been provided since 1839 for 509,000 children. That number formed, however, but a small portion of the children attending church schools. The percentage of church scholars, which was 1 in 15 of the population in 1837, had in 1857 risen to 1 in 11½. In 1857 an inquiry set on foot by the society showed the total number of church schools to be 24,704, and the number of scholars to be 1,672,445, of whom 1,241,253 were day scholars. At Christmas last the number of schools had increased to 24,932, and the number of scholars to 1,697,387. Of these 8000 schools and 700,000 scholars had been added since 1837. The number of children who it was considered ought to be attending such schools as were aided by this society was about 3,600,000; so that, even deducting one-fifth for those whose education was provided for by machinery not in connection with the Church, there were still 1,140,000 children for whom the means of instruction had yet to be supplied. It was right, however, to add that this calculation was based on the assumption that the children continued at school up to an age which experience showed it was hopeless to expect. Nevertheless, the fact that additional schools were still needed was proved by the number of applications for help which were daily received by the society. The grants which it had already made amounted to £365,330, of which £25,000 had been voted to the metropolis and its suburbs. Its income, which in 1837 was only £3900, had amounted last year to £18,827 17s. In 1837 there were only 266 church schools, and 31,875 scholars in the metropolitan county of Middlesex; but in 1847 the number of schools was 280,977, and in 1857, 122,695—a rate of increase which, considering the difficulty of obtaining sites for schools, and the poverty of many districts, was considered far from unsatisfactory. The document, after alluding to the exertions the society had made from the very first to supply properly trained teachers, and after entering into a number of details (amongst which may be specified the fact that the discontinuance of the Queen's triennial letter had entailed a loss of income equal to £8000 a year), concluded by commending the institution to the Christian liberality of the public.



## OF ITALY, AND WHAT IS TO BE HER DESTINY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

## PIEDMONT.

WHILE the great event awaits its catastrophe in the celebrated line between Peschiera and Mantua we have nothing left us but to speculate on the war in general, and to what results it may lead. There probably never was a European contest so environed by difficulties and complications. Nor can the wisest and most far-seeing of politicians anticipate what is to ensue after any given ending of the war. Should Austria, for instance—and of course the supposition is entertainable, seeing how changeable the fortunes of war ever are—regain possession of Lombardy, can any one pretend to say that the country could ever be rendered governable? In former eras of the world a rebellious population might have been held in perpetual check by an organised system of repression. Penal laws were once normal institutions, and none disputed the theory that men were made for Governments, not Governments for men. Now, however, a different opinion has obtained, and the continued discontent and unhappiness of a nation is assumed proof full and sufficient that its rulers have failed in the task committed to them, and that their sway is evil. Plenty of bad Governments there are which have not discredited those beneath their rule. Even the late King of Naples had a very wide popularity amidst certain classes of his subjects; and it is perfectly possible for States, like individuals, to be better and more moral than their neighbours, and yet, at the same time, far more odious and unendurable.

This was precisely the case with Austria in Lombardy. Her administration was not unfair nor unjust. There were no great severities to be charged against her, nor any wilful cruelties; and yet, by a systematic ungraciousness, by a distrust of the people carried to open insult, and by an organised plan of treating Italians as an inferior race, she has rendered herself more hated and detested than if she had practised the most nefarious cruelties and the foulest wrongs. She had studied the Italian nature, not to elevate and improve, but to corrupt and degrade it; and, on the assumption that Italy was more governable when thus treated, she had steadfastly opposed whatever tended to national enlightenment and intellectual progress. In this sense were devised all the restrictive laws on education, and all the irritating obstacles to Lombards who desired to avail themselves of the benefits of foreign universities. In a word, the German had set himself to contrast all his national traits with those of the Italian, to the manifest disparagement of the latter. Whatever he discovered to be unlike what he recognised in himself he condemned, and out of this ungenerous estimate grew his appreciation of the Latin race.

If Europe were to be canvassed in its length and breadth, a more unsuitable choice of ruler could not be discovered than Austria over Italy. Not one solitary point of agreement exists between the peoples, and there is scarcely a sympathy in the one that has not its antagonist in the other. What has diplomacy, however, to do with such ignoble considerations? Why should great statesmen address themselves to such inferior cares as the tempers, the hopes, the wants of poor humanity?

If such were the difficulties in times of so called peace, what would they be after the struggle of a great war, with all the animosities of either side heightened and aggravated, and the bitterness of many defeats added to the traditional hatred of the Austrian for the Italian? To replace Austria in Lombardy would be not alone to ignore and outrage the unanimous cry of a whole people, but to justify the system of punishment and reprisal which she must inevitably have recourse to to govern a lately-rebellious province. Nobody will presume to say that Milan, Brescia, Cremona, and Como would become the special objects of solicitude to the Imperial rule. While yet smarting under the insults of the enfranchised population, is it likely that Austria would take back into her favour and pay those officials who, without a single exception, deserted her in her hour of disaster, and who, almost ere her legions marched out of her cities, displayed from their windows and housetops the banners of the enemy? Would our diplomacy dare to face such a peril as this? And could any one believe that the Europe of our century would look tamely and patiently on while Austria paid off the debts of disaffection and meted out the punishments of revolt? Time was when nations could be included in an indolent, but happily that period has passed away, and, in human likelihood, never to return. The discontents of Italy are put forward as the justification of the French Emperor for his presence in the peninsula. Italy, it was alleged, must not be suffered to remain as the focus of European disturbance. Austria has shown herself unequal to the task intrusted to her, and some other rule must be discovered, more congenial and more just. Dangerous doctrine doubtless, though not without its good side. But how irresistible would be all its arguments if applied to Lombardy once more brought back to Austrian subjection, and not even Lombardy the discontented and dissatisfied, but Lombardy after open rebellion and revolt!

Is it possible that such is the consummation Prussia looks to and desires? Can she possibly mean that any interference or any State-craft can heal such wounds as these? If the sympathies of Lombardy are to weigh as nothing in the balance, can any one be so rash as to account the whole public feeling of Europe as cheaply?

Cabinet Ministers and diplomatists take far too little account of national sentiments, just as journalists, on the other hand, rate their influence too highly. Italy has now, however, pronounced too palpably, and too plainly to be mistaken, that she will have no more of the Austrian. It may be her sad destiny to accept some other master. She no more assumes to be equal to the task of winning her freedom from Austria than of maintaining that freedom afterwards when won. She only hopes and trusts—hopes that her ally will be as loyal as he has declared he will be, and trusts that even, come what may, no bondage can be so insulting, no slavery so unendurable, as the Austrian rule in Italy.

The other alternative has too many issues to be so easily disposed of, and is reserved for a future occasion.

A letter from Nice says:—"Russia has just sent frigates to Villafranca to remove thence every article in the way of naval stores, provisions, and even sailors, who had been left there. The officers are ignorant, and the chiefs silent as to the cause which can have led to this sudden determination."

There has recently died at Ryde, on the Paramatta River, Australia, an Independent minister, at the advanced age of eighty-four. Mr. Henry was one of the first band of missionaries dispatched to the South Seas, in 1796, in the ship *Duff*.

A bloody battle has ended the revolution in Chili. Vidauri triumphed, taking 600 prisoners and all the enemy's guns. Over 2000 men were slain. The Government soldiers have taken possession of Caldera. The revolutionary party has also been beaten in the south.

The anniversary of the accession of the present Pope was celebrated at Rome on the 17th ult. by a religious ceremony in the Sixtine Chapel at the Vatican, in the presence of the Pope, the prelates, and Roman magistracy. Cardinal di Pietro said mass on the occasion, after which the Pope received the congratulations of the Cardinals.

**COSTA RICA.**—The ordinary Session of the Legislature was opened on the 1st of May by the President of Congress, in the absence of the President of the Republic, who did not reach the capital until the 5th. On the 8th the President's message was delivered to Congress.

**MEXICO.**—Miramon and the clergy have fallen out; the Church tried Miramon for suppressing a manifesto in favour of Zuloaga, who was said to be imprisoned, and Miramon, in turn, imprisoned the priests. The town of Morelia has been ravaged, and the women stripped naked and whipped, to make them discover some treasure supposed to be hidden.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—A correspondent of the *Times* writes from British Columbia:—"The streets of Yale may be said, without a stretch of the imagination, to be 'paved with gold.' But far more interesting and important is the pleasing account of a Sunday at Yale (as described in the *Victoria Gazette*):—"Every Sunday morning a sermon is preached by the Rev. Mr. Robson, Wesleyan missionary, in the Court House. In the afternoon this zealous Christian preaches at one of the bars on the river, and again in the evening at Fort Hope, where he is about to erect a church and parsonage. One of the novelties of missionary labour on this river consists in the preacher paddling his own canoe up the rapid stream from Hope on Saturday, and returning, preaching at intervals, on the Sabbath, to the place of starting, with the current. The town is much more quiet and orderly than I had expected to find it, not a broil or disturbance of any description having marred the harmony of the place since my arrival, if I may except the not unmusical chant of the savages last Wednesday, upon the occasion of celebrating the nuptials of their medical tyee and a dusky maiden."

## MUSIC.

The proceedings of the two Italian theatres demand little notice at present. At COVENT GARDEN a quasi-novelty—that is to say, the reproduction of an old piece—Mercadante's "Il Giuramento," was announced for Tuesday last; but, in consequence of Mario's sudden indisposition, "Norma" was performed in its stead. This same "Giuramento," it will be remembered, was lately brought forward at Drury Lane with such ill success that it was withdrawn after two representations. Meyerbeer's new opera, "Il Pelerinaggio" ("Le Pardon de Ploërmel"), is in active rehearsal, under the personal direction of the illustrious author.

At DRURY LANE Piccolomini is making the round of her most favourite characters. She has appeared in the "Traviata," in "Don Giovanni," and in the "Figlia del Reggimento," and seems to have not lost her gifts of fascination, for she is received as warmly as ever.

The PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S concert on Monday last was the fifth (and last but one) of the season. It was extremely brilliant and successful. In addition to the usual complement of great symphonies and overtures, Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G was magnificently played by Madame Clara Schumann; the grand scena in the "Freischütz" was sung with remarkable power by Mdlle. Rosa Csilag, of the Imperial Theatre at Vienna; and a beautiful air from Haydn's Italian opera, "Orfeo e Euridice," was charmingly sung by Miss Louisa Pyne.

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT, on the same evening, was the last of the series for this season. These concerts are to be resumed early in November next, and to be continued through the winter months. They have been of immense benefit to music, for they have given the London public the means of hearing the most beautiful and classical pieces performed by the greatest artists, both vocal and instrumental, on terms of cheapness hitherto unprecedented. Their success has been equal to their merits: at every one of them St. James's Hall has been filled to overflowing.

The VOCAL ASSOCIATION had its last subscription concert of the season on Wednesday evening. This society, owing to an improved system of management, and to the able musical direction of Mr. Benedict, is in a flourishing condition, and established on a permanent foundation. The concert of Wednesday evening was excellent in every respect, and especially in the pure and admirable manner in which several fine sacred and secular choruses and part-songs were sung by the members of the association. Among the solo vocal pieces, a song composed and sung by Madame Endersohn was a highly interesting novelty. The song entitled "A warrior sought the battle plain," is full of beauty and expression, and was charmingly sung by the fair composer. It cannot fail to become very popular. A number of favourite airs were sung by Miss Stabbach, Miss Messent, Mdlle. Artôt, and Madame Lemmens Sherrington, who made a great impression by her exquisite performance of an air from Meyerbeer's new opera, "Le Pardon de Ploërmel." And there were instrumental solos by Herr Joachim and by M. Mortier de Fontaine, an excellent pianist newly arrived in England.

M. JACQUES BLUMENTHAL, the eminent pianist and composer, had a most brilliant matinée musicale on Monday, at the mansion of the Marquis of Northampton, a nobleman distinguished as a connoisseur and patron of the fine arts. The programme presented an admirable selection of music. Among the vocal performers were Mdlle. Jenny Meyer, Mdlle. Artôt, Signor Solieri, M. Jules Lefort, and Signor Belletti. The instrumentalists were M. Blumenthal himself and Herr Carl Deichmann, an excellent violinist. The vocal music was accompanied by Messrs. Vera and Biletta. M. Blumenthal played several new and beautiful morceaux de salon composed by himself, which were warmly applauded; and an Italian vocal duet—"Balli occi neri"—also composed by himself, and sung by Mdlle. Artôt and Signor Solieri, had great success. The rooms were crowded with company of the highest rank and distinction.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

**HAYMARKET.**—On Wednesday a new comedy by Mr. Tom Taylor was produced. It is in three acts, and entitled "The Contested Election." As might have been expected, it is altogether of a political character; and the author has carried it through with unmitigated spirit and a laudable intensity of purpose. His exposure of borough corruption is ruthless and unflinching. The story is the least part of the matter, and has, in fact, but little interest, being intended merely to connect the dialogues. The hero is perhaps Mr. Dodgson (Mr. C. Mathews), who, being without clients and money, willingly lends himself to the solicitation of Mr. Peckover (Mr. Buckstone) to start a new candidate in order that the borough of Flamborough may be thoroughly contested. Peckover is a butcher and manager of "The Blue Lambs"—a body of corrupt voters under his leadership. Dodgson then contrives to inflame the ambition of the wife (Mrs. C. Mathews) of Mr. Honeybun (Mr. Compton), a retired grocer, fond of his easy-chair, and through her means induces him to consent to being put forward as the new candidate. But in this he is doomed ultimately to meet with successful opposition. Mr. Wapshot (Mr. W. Farren), who is in love with Mrs. Honeybun's stepdaughter, combines with Honeybun to free him from the annoyance of being elected. He commences operations by cutting the notes in half that had been sent for the bribery of the electors; and seizes one set of halves for the purpose of conducting an opposition in his own person to Honeybun's success. By this means Dodgson is crippled in his operations, and "The Blue Lambs" are thrown into a state of doubt and difficulty. All the forms, noise, and inconveniences of an election are gone through by Honeybun, who endures them with such grace as he can command, in the hope that he will be ultimately ousted. While expecting the arrival of the missing half notes, the time for voting passes over, and Honeybun rejoices in his deliverance. Wapshot also resigns, but manages to get possession of both halves of the notes, and thus secures his father-in-law from loss. Mr. Compton played his part to admiration; and Mr. C. Mathews was animated and bustling in an extreme degree. It is a character precisely suited to his abilities. The piece was perfectly successful, and the public approbation at the fall of the curtain unmistakably unanimous and decided. There can be no doubt that the comedy will enjoy a long run.

**STANDARD.**—On Monday Miss Edith Heraud appeared at this theatre, in the character of *Medea* and achieved in it a distinguished triumph. The interest of the piece entirely depends on the effect with which the actress brings out the different phases of feeling suffered by the mother, the wife, and the enchantress; and these were illustrated with such unmistakable power by this young but intelligent *tragédienne* as to excite the admiration and astonishment of the audience. The applause was vehement, prolonged, and frequent. She was likewise summoned at the conclusion before the curtain, and welcomed in a manner that left no doubt of the deep and lasting impression that she has made. To Mr. Douglas great credit is due for the effective manner in which he has placed this classical tragedy on the boards; and he has added by this new endeavour at the mental elevation of the masses to his claims on the esteem of those who regard the theatre as an educational institute.

**BIRDSEYE VIEW OF LOMBARDY.**—Some little time since Messrs. Lloyd published a map which gave a birdseye view of the kingdom of Sardinia and of the plains of Lombardy. They have now issued, as a kind of supplement, another geographical view of the same description, which embraces Lombardy, and shows with precision the relative position of the four fortresses which form the famous quadrangle into which the Austrians have now retired, and where it is supposed they will make their last grand stand against the allied armies. At this moment such a picture, for it is nothing less, is peculiarly useful to those who watch with strategic eyes the movements and positions of the contending armies. Among its other recommendations the map has that of being moderate in price, when the pains and care which have been bestowed on its execution are considered.

An old man belonging to Plas Issa Colliery, near Rhoslanerch-rugog, Wales, recently lost himself in the hills, and was only found after an absence of ten days by a besom-maker, who was going to collect material for his work on a lonely part of the mountain called Mynydd Cerrigwynion, and when discovered was eating grass and heath.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The 1st Regiment of Life Guards have marched from Windsor to Aldershot Camp, where they will remain for the purpose of drill and field exercise for the next month, when they will be relieved by the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

An Irish girl, named Curran, who has a brother in the 16th Rifles, enlisted on Thursday week in that regiment at Liverpool. She was dressed in male attire, and had her hair cut short, but, her sex having been discovered, she was, of course, not allowed to proceed to the regiment. Her reason for joining she declared was her desire to see and have opportunities for associating with her brother.

A series of interesting experiments were carried out on Tuesday at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in order to test the efficiency of a travelling cooking apparatus, invented by Captain Grant, of the Royal Engineers. The object of the invention is to supply an ample amount of food cooked by the various processes of baking, stewing, steaming, &c., to an army actually in the field, and under circumstances when it would be impossible to supply rations by the ordinary means.

On Monday morning the whole of the Indian dépôts forming the second battalion, stationed at Colchester Camp, were assembled on the parade ground to witness the execution of the sentence of court-martial on three deserters from the 88th Regiment (Connacht Rangers) who were each adjudged to receive fifty lashes for their offence. The sentence having been read in the presence of the assembled troops, the flogging was proceeded with, and the men were subsequently taken into hospital. This is the second exhibition of the kind within a few days, the other offender being a deserter from the 6th Regiment of Foot, who also received fifty lashes.

With the view of enabling the young officers and troops at Chatham garrison who are about embarking for India to acquire a colloquial knowledge of the Hindustani language previously to their departure from this country, the authorities at the Horse Guards have appointed a first-rate schoolmaster, who is thoroughly acquainted with Hindustani, to be stationed at Chatham for the express purpose of instructing the officers and men in that language.

Last week an assembly of the members of the four Inns of Court was held at Lincoln's Inn, to consider the propriety of forming a rifle corps. About 300 members attended. There were present Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, Sir Richard Bethell, M.P., Attorney-General, and many other distinguished lawyers. Vice-Chancellor Kindersley occupied the chair. Sir Richard Bethell entered into the reasons which should induce the assembly to form a rifle corps, and concluded by moving "That it is expedient that a rifle corps should be formed by the members of the Inns of Court." The proposition was seconded by Mr. Butt, Q.C., and carried. A committee was appointed to organise such a corps.

On Wednesday the annual inspection of the Chatham division of Royal Marine Light Infantry was commenced by Major-General S. R. Wesley, the Deputy-Adjutant-General, who was attended by Major G. B. Rodney, as his Aide-de-Camp. The entire division, consisting of eight companies, and numbering about six hundred and forty non-commissioned officers and men, were drawn up on the parade-ground in line, and received the General with the customary salutes. The battalion then broke up into companies, and marched past in slow and quick time, after which General Wesley inspected the kits, &c., belonging to the men of each company. At twelve o'clock the men were dismissed, and General Wesley then made an inspection of the school-rooms, barrack-room, libraries, non-commissioned officers' mess-room, and the books of accounts of the division, in which he was occupied until nearly two o'clock. The General then proceeded to St. Mary's Creek, for the purpose of witnessing the firing at long range of the men of the battalion, who are at rifle-drill under Major G. B. Rodney. The range at which the firing took place was from two hundred to eight hundred yards, at which distance the practice was excellent, shot after shot striking the target, the General expressing himself much satisfied with this portion of the inspection. On Thursday morning the inspection was resumed at ten o'clock, when the division was exercised on the great lines.

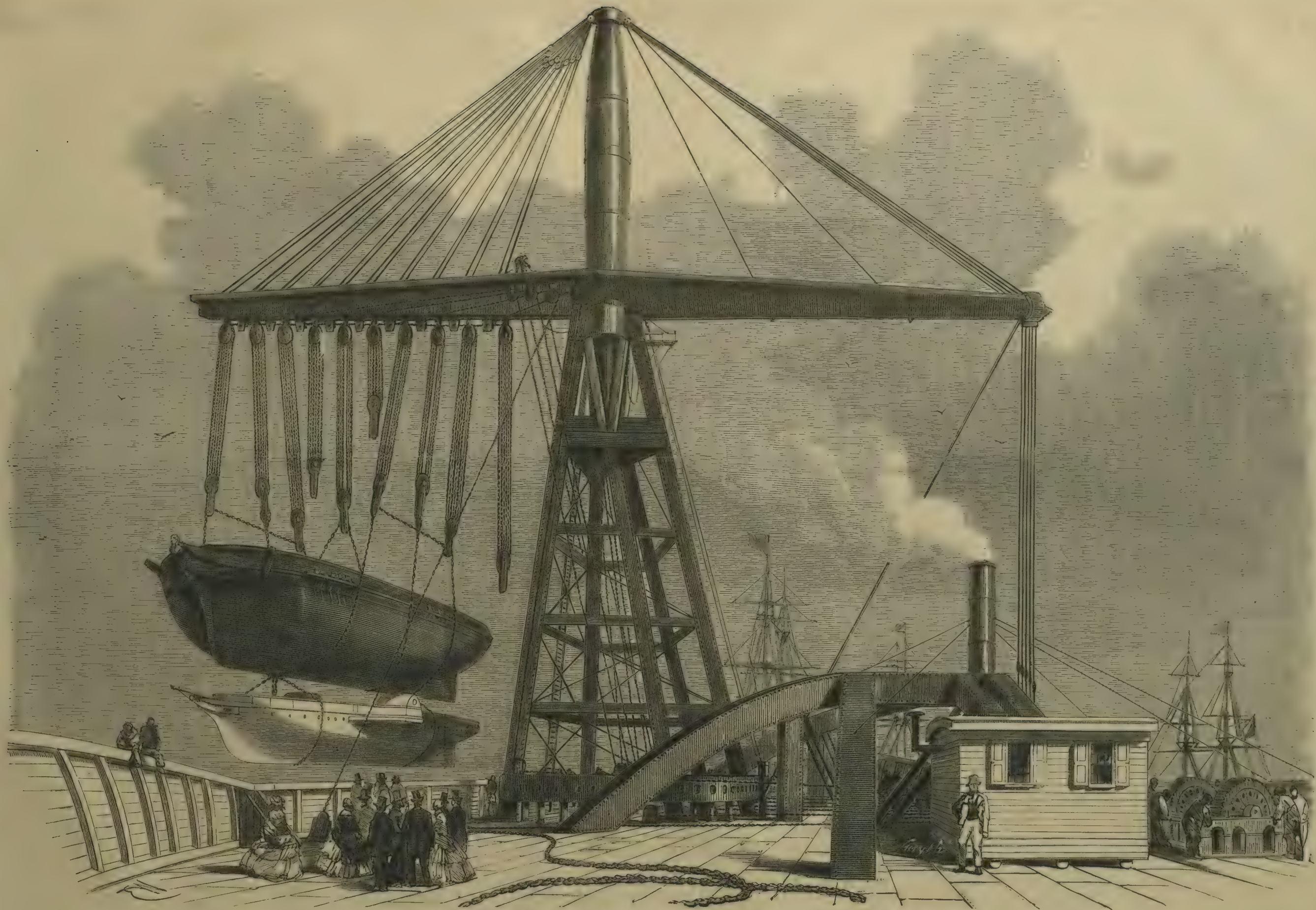
**MILITIA MEETINGS.**—The Royal Berks Militia, under Col. Blagrove, of Calcut Park, have received orders to assemble on the Forbury Reading, on Friday, the 15th of July, for twenty-one days' training. The East Essex Rifle Militia, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Maynard, will assemble on the 15th of July, at Colchester, for twenty-one days' training. The regiment, whose effective strength is upwards of 600 rank and file, will be quartered in Colchester Camp, in the huts about to be vacated by a large draught for India. Notices have been served from the headquarters of the City of London Militia, which are located at the Artillery-ground, City-road, upon the officers and privates of the regiment that they are required to attend at the Artillery-ground on the 15th of July, for twenty-one days' training, and that they are to assemble there at ten in the forenoon. Notices have been served upon the officers and privates of the 3rd Royal Westminster and the 2nd Tower Hamlets Regiments of Militia that they are to attend, the former at Turnham-green, on the 15th of July, and the latter at Bethnal-green, at which places severally the headquarters of each regiment are situated, for twenty-one days' training. The South Devon Militia are appointed to assemble for training at Plymouth on the 5th of July, under the command of Lord Churston. The East Norfolk Regiment of Militia will be called out for twenty-one days' training on Tuesday, July the 5th. The men will assemble at Yarmouth, where they will be drilled. The Royal Carnarvon Militia will assemble for twenty-one days' training, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Macdonald, on Thursday, July the 7th, at Carnarvon. The 1st or South Durham Regiment of Militia is appointed to be trained and exercised at Barnard Castle, commencing on Monday next, July 4. The Isle of Wight Militia Artillery assembled at Sandown on Tuesday last for twenty-one days' training. The 2nd West York Militia assembled at York for duty on Tuesday last, under the command of Colonel Smyth, M.P. The Royal Sussex Militia left Edinburgh for Glasgow on Thursday; they are to be succeeded in Edinburgh Castle by the Yorkshire Rifles. The King's Own Rifle Regiment of Staffordshire Militia has received orders from Lord Hatherton, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, to assemble for twenty-one days' training on Tuesday, July 5, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Levett. The North York Rifle Regiment of Militia will assemble at Richmond, Yorkshire, on Monday next, the 4th of July, for twenty-one days' training. Owing to the death of the Duke of Leeds, the Colonel of the regiment, the command devolves upon Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Wade. An official notice has been issued calling out all the militia regiments of Ireland, with two exceptions. The date fixed for the embodiment is the 18th of July. A notice to this effect has been dispatched from the proper office, and will be generally made known at the headquarters of all the regiments throughout the provinces.

**THE INDIAN COMMISSARIAT.**—The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains Lord Clyde's despatch, dated Lucknow, February 21, 1859, on the close of the military operations in the Presidency of Bengal, calling attention to the meritorious exertions of the medical and commissariat departments. His Lordship says that, from the time of the forces taking the field, in the summer of 1857, the system of the Indian commissariat has been found equal to the tasks imposed on it, in spite of the extraordinary circumstances in which it was suddenly placed, and of the actual loss of its resources. For this result the army, the Commander-in-Chief says, is mainly indebted to the late Commissary-General Colonel Ramsay, and his successor, Colonel Thomson.

## THE GREAT FLOATING DERRICK.

The first public trial of the powers of the large iron floating derrick in raising sunken vessels took place off Charlton on Saturday, the 18th ult., and was attended with the most perfect success. It was intended to raise a vessel sunk for the purpose, but, as there were difficulties in the way of sinking a vessel in that part of the river, the experiment was tried in a different manner, and one which showed, even to a greater degree, the immense power which can be exerted by this floating steam-crane. A vessel weighing 250 tons was moored alongside the derrick; chains were passed under the bottom and connected with the lifts of the derrick; the machine was set in motion, and the vessel rapidly and steadily lifted from the water at the rate of about a foot per minute. When the *Forneingen* had been raised to a height of some twenty feet a small steamer of sixty tons was fastened beneath her, and both vessels were raised high into the air, presenting a most singular appearance. This derrick, which is capable of lifting a dead weight of 1000 tons, was built at the works of the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall. It consists of a flat-bottomed vessel 270 feet long and 90 feet beam, and is divided throughout by a number of water-tight compartments, which can be filled to counterbalance any weight on the opposite side; on the one side is raised an iron tripod, eighty feet in height, on which revolves a gigantic boom, one hundred and twenty feet in length, and from one side of which are suspended ten fourfold blocks, which work with others immediately connected with the vessel to be raised. On the opposite side of the vessel are ranged ten powerful crabs, connected with the chain-falls of the pulley-blocks, and worked by a pair of powerful steam-engines. The derrick itself is capable of being propelled four miles an hour by a series of bucket paddle floats. This application of lifting power is the invention of Mr. Bishop, an American gentleman; and, though a novelty here, derricks have been long used in the United States with immense profit to their owners, and their introduction to this country is likely to be equally successful.





DECK OF THE GREAT FLOATING DERRICK DURING THE LIFTING OF WRECKS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



ARIS FASHIONS  
FOR JULY.

THE summer quarter just inaugurated is the most favourable to the exhibition of the charms of feminine toilet, and all ranks of society can profit from the fine season to dress according to age and fortune, for at the present time good taste only demands the display of simple materials, and ornaments of a corresponding description.

For ladies' dresses the double skirt will not be so much in vogue for the month of July, in consequence of the change of mode just beginning, which only permits of a great width to the lower part of the dress, thereby diminishing the proportions of the upper. Perhaps this modification may already be looked upon as a sort of invasion of the rights of the long-triumphant crinoline. Flounces are preferred, but they are not carried beyond the knees. There is not much variety in the form of the sleeve. The flat sleeve is too warm in summer, and the pagoda sleeve is certainly that which will be the most generally worn. As for stuffs, we may principally indicate barèges, muslins, light silks, and gazes de Chambréry.

The form of the bonnet has not undergone any change since our last; straws and tuscans, of course, predominate—the latter, ornamented with cocks' or ostrich feathers, or with a few large flowers of delicate shades, mixed with black lace, have a charming effect. We have also seen a very pretty bonnet of rice-chip, ornamented with bands of plaid silk ribbon and narrow black ruching, and with blue flowers or poppies; underneath a ruching of black tulle over the forehead, with small poppies and plaid strings. Hats à la Diana Vernon, with white cock-feathers, will be still fashionable for a sojourn in the country or for ladies en voyage.

While on the subject of travelling we may, perhaps, be permitted to add, for the advantage of such of our lady readers as study economy, that dresses with gimp and other trimmings are still à la mode. These trimmings refresh and renew all articles of dress, and it is sometimes impossible to recognise a robe that has been renovated by these means, and which is quite suitable for the solitude of the country or for travelling.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Silk walking dress ornamented with four rows of ruching; the waistband fastened at the side with bows, having long flowing ends; sleeves trimmed with ruchings, similar to those of the skirt; undersleeves of clear white muslin.

Fig. 2. Dress of gros de Tours. Burnous trimmed with wide-coloured bands. Straw bonnet, with black lace trimmings and poppy heads; strings to match the flowers.

Fig. 3. Robe with double skirt—the under one flounced, the upper one plain; the waistband with bows and long flowing ends. Straw bonnet simply trimmed with wheat, and strings to match.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.—FROM DESIGNS IN THE PARISIAN "JOURNAL DES DEMOISELLES."

## WELL-DRESSING AT TISSINGTON, IN DERBYSHIRE.

THE picturesque and happy-looking village of Tissington, in Derbyshire (four miles from pleasant Dovedale), celebrated on the 2nd of June, that being Ascension Day, its annual festival of the Well-dressing, or floral decoration of the five holy wells for the possession of which this village is renowned.

Unfortunately for the full enjoyment of the spectacle, and for the comfort of the numerous visitors who flocked to this beau-ideal old English village upon this its great festival, the rain poured continuously throughout the day, and occasionally in torrents. Nevertheless, a considerable number of spectators was present; and, service having been performed in the old parish church, the customary procession took place, spite of the pouring rain, to the five wells, where the psalms and portions of Scripture appointed for the day were read by the Incumbent, the Rev. A. Fitzherbert, and the hymns were sung by the village choir. The weather being thus unfavourable, but a very partial view could be obtained from beneath and betwixt numberless umbrellas of the floral glories of the wells during the simple procession, and the otherwise impressive devotional service was considerably impaired in its effect.

The hospitable inhabitants of the pretty village, from the Hall to the cottage, did their best to console the unfortunate visitors by throwing open their homes and offering shelter and refreshment in the most cordial manner.

The decorations of the wells having remained undisturbed during the rest of the week and the following Sunday and Monday, many visitors have still been enabled to see them under occasional snatches of sunshine.

Tree Well (of the decorations of which we also give our readers an illustration), is surrounded by a circular stone wall, and is covered in at the top with stone. Above this stone grows a fine yew-tree, giving the well a very marked character.

The origin of the decoration of the Tissington wells with flowers dates, it is supposed, back into very remote times, probably to the period of the Roman occupation of England; and doubtless is a living tradition of a Roman floral festival.

The Church in the early ages having availed herself of many popular usages, this floral festival became one of the processional services, called in old times Rogations—rogations properly meant "prayers;" but gradually, the word becoming restricted in its signification, it was simply applied to a solemn procession for supplication in time of drought, famine, pestilence, or war. This processional service of supplication must have held great sway over the minds of the inhabitants of Tissington for many centuries, since we still find, after many fluctuations, the festival held in high honour, and revered as a sacred service connected with the Church. At several periods the usage has fallen into desuetude, or, perhaps more correctly speaking, been for a time "put down," but again has been revived.

On one occasion, the inhabitants of Tissington having escaped, through the excellence of their wells, a time of terrible drought which desolated the whole of the neighbourhood, the old honours were, out of gratitude, restored with new vigour.

The peculiar nature of the decoration is that, perhaps, which most deserves especial notice. Wooden frames are incrustated, so to speak, with a rich mosaic of flowers, a style of ornamentation which produces a brilliant and fantastic effect almost exceeding belief. The flowers and leaves, carefully sorted as to colour and shades even

These five wells, noted in former days for their sacred attributes, lie scattered throughout the village, giving to it a peculiar and distinctive character. They are called the Hall Well, Hand's Well, the Coffin Well (from its peculiar form), the Town Well, and Goodwin's Well. Each has its distinctive form and character. The Town Well, situated opposite the Hall gates, is marked by an alcove of old masonry rising behind it, massed over with luxuriant, long, and creeping plants, the clear water flowing forth into the road through two stone basins sunk into the ground. The water of Hand's Well falls into an oval stone basin placed upon a pedestal, and has a background of grey-stone, garden wall, garden trees, and cottages. The garden wall, of which and of its decorations we give an engraving, stands, removed from the main street, in a green and shady nook, and its water is contained in a rough stone trough sunk a foot or two below the surface of the earth, and formed like a coffin. The Town Well is at the top of the village-green, has a background of tall trees, and is covered over with stonework. Goodwin's Well, frequently called the



GOODWIN'S WELL.



COFFIN WELL.



of colour, are laid closely side by side, then stuck into a coating of clay well mingled with salt to preserve the moisture with which the framework is covered; the whole, when completed, forming one rich and gay emblazonment of arabesques, quaint symbolical designs, and sacred mottoes. These wooden frames, when clothed with their bright floral ornaments, which, when seen from a distance, greatly resemble the Gobelins tapestry, owing to the peculiar and delicate tints of some of the flower masses, are fitted together over the different wells, forming little shrines of varied character, some being of a Gothic or Lombardic style, or even of a mixed architecture, but all quaint, fantastic, and startling to the imagination in their brilliant and odorous beauty. The dark and sweetly-scented branches of the yew and pine are much employed in filling up interstices in the shrines, or are strewn about them and the wells, and, yielding an agreeable and fragrant odour, pervade the air with a sylvan incense. It is the custom, also, to cut down tall hawthorn branches; and these, driven into the ground, form small inclosures around the shrines and wells, a space being left open in front. These inclosures are thickly strewn with the wild blue hyacinth, mayflowers, daisies, forget-me-nots, and grasses, till the earth is covered with a bright carpet of wild flowers.

The brilliant tapestry of the shrines is produced by the use in masses of laburnum, furze-blossom, and may-flowers, for yellow tints; of wild blue hyacinth, for blue; of ruby-coloured double daisies, pink double daisies, and tulips, for red; of honesty, for purple; of the dark and light green twigs of the yew, for green. All manner of lichens, berries, and mosses are used in smaller quantities as the tertiary colours in these flower illuminations, and frequently with a truly artistic skill. Each year the detail of the decoration varies, according to the taste and skill of the rustic decorators, but the character is always the same—a quaint, fantastic, mediæval mosaic.

As regards the peculiar work of the individual wells, want of space prevents our giving a detailed description of them; still we must refer to the remarkable artistic skill with which the Hall Well, for instance, has been elaborated. The wet weather prevented a sketch being made of this well. The accuracy with which the arabesque detail is wrought out is almost inconceivable. The decoration of this well is, we believe, the work of a young man named Hardy, the son of a stonemason, in whose family there appears to be great artistic feeling for this work. The Coffin Well is also by the Hardys and Mr. Tomlinson, the butcher. It is almost invidious, however, to mention individuals where all the work is so excellent of its kind.

Two improvements, nevertheless, we think might be suggested. In the first place, for the centre of the decorations, other than urns or temples, which appear to be the favourites, why not take symbolic forms more especially belonging to the Church? In the second place, the texts chosen for the occasion, such as "I am the Bread of Life," "Christ the Bread of Life," might certainly have been more appropriate if referring to Our Lord's relation to water as a sacred symbol.

In conclusion, we would remark that these ingenious village "mosaic-workers" would fully appreciate designs of first-rate decorative art, such as those contained in Owen Jones's "Grammar of Ornament"; and we would suggest to any one who may possess any odd duplicate pages or numbers of this or any similar works on illumination or mosaic decoration to forward them to these village artists before next Ascension Day.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

BEYOND the appearance of another winning Teddington filly, in the shape of Maid of Lyme, so named after her dam, who died three or four weeks since, there was little to note in a very fair Newton Meeting. The old Maid was not particularly lucky at the stud, although Oakball did something for her name, and fetched a good price. Loupgarou is gone to Cawston, vice Oulton; and Voltigeur, it is said, replaces The Cure at Hampton Court. So far this season his stock have done but little for Lord Zetland or any one else, and yet there must be fully sixty in training. His Lordship's horses are now trained by Coates, the head lad. The *Sporting Magazine*—which is illustrated by a capital portrait of Musjid (which has suffered since the Derby with worms in the back) from the pencil of Mr. Harry Hall—states that Earl Fitzwilliam does not intend to run his horses before they are three years old, and then only for produce stakes, &c., and never for handicaps.

The races for the ensuing week are Carlisle (which has a capital acceptance of twenty-four, including Shafto (6st. 2lb.) for the Cumberland Plate, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Lenham on Wednesday; and Newmarket July from Tuesday to Thursday. Trovatore, Rattlebone, North Lancashire, Predictor, and Virago's first foal, a chestnut colt, by Orlando, are in the Coventry Stakes at Worcester; Litorator, the Venus filly, Merryman, St. James, and Termagant colt are in the July at Newmarket; and Chesecake, High Treason, and Trovatore in the Chesterfield; while seven matches are spread over the three days. Shafto, all the better for a couple of months' rest, kept up the name of Colterdale (of whom he is the exact image) in the Trial Stakes at Newmarket; and Willie Wright, who is not in the Doncaster St. Leger, beat Gamester for the Northern Derby. The fame of this race has departed since Slashing Harry collared Henriado for it; and Harry Edwards got out the lazy Lanercost, and Job Marson handed home Van Tromp as a winner, the year after Sir Tatton Sykes and two others fell. Odiham has had a good meeting, and Jessie Brown won, we believe, the first race for Wild Dayrell.

A subscription has been set on foot for the eleven children of Will Goodall. About £750 has already been subscribed, Lady Forester heading the list with £100, and Lord Henry Bentinck following with the same sum; while the principal members of the Leicestershire hunts come out very handsomely. The Duke has generously undertaken to provide for Mrs. Goodall, and has given her a house in Croxton Park. Will was unable to save very much, as his great object was to give his large family the best education in his power. One if not two of them are likely to follow his profession. Sir Watkin Wynne has lost his head whip, who succeeded George Wells a very few weeks since, by consumption; and the place is not yet filled up, to our knowledge. Considering the number of times they get wet through, it is wonderful that so few of them fall victims. Good first whips are sadly scarce; and but few of them are really enthusiastic in the sport.

The late Marquis of Waterford's stud produced £13,194, and eight out of the 144 animals were not sold. Gemma di Vergy made £250 on his £500 purchase-money of last year; and Deformed (£360), Juanita Perez, the dam of Drogheda (£350), and Peri, with a Birdcatcher foal (£280), were all purchased, it was said, for her Majesty. Lord George made £300; Ace of Hearts, a chestnut steeplechaser, £350; and May Boy (the horse from which his Lordship met his fatal fall) £91. The Russians were willing to go up to £800 for "Jimmy"; and the crowd from all parts was so great that hundreds could get no luncheon. The twenty-five couple of foxhounds made only £1 per couple.

Next week will be an unusually busy one for cricket. On Monday, Nottingham plays Surrey, at the Oval; and the two elevens meet at Lord's. On Monday the Gentlemen of Sussex v. the Gentlemen of Hants is the issue to be tried at Brighton; and on Thursday the Household Brigade will be pitted against the I Zingari at Lord's; while the A. E. and the U. A. E. elevens accommodate twenty-two at Ipswich and Edinburgh respectively. Lord's will also be the tryst on Friday for many an old Harrovian and Etonian, as their representatives are to give battle then and there.

#### ODIHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Mares Plate.—Pellican. 1. Indulgence, 2. Hurstborne Stakes.—Infanta, 1. Confusion, 2. Ladies' Plate.—Hullford, 1. Topica, 2. Odiham Handicap.—Conductor, 1. Botany, 2. Dunsford Park Stakes.—Jenny Longlegs, 1. The Nun, 2. Stewards' Stakes.—Jessie Brown, 1. Orleans, 2.

#### BIBURY CLUB (STOCKBRIDGE COURSE).—WEDNESDAY.

Plate of 50 sovs.—New Brighton, 1. Bridget c., 2. Champagne Stakes.—Confusion, 1. Chirp, 2. Bibury Stakes.—Worcester, 1. Roman Candle, 2. Sweepstakes of 3 sovs.—Target, 1. Northampton, 2. Andover Stakes.—Paddocks, 1. Pactus, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—Fravola, 1. Skittles, 2.

#### THURSDAY.

Ninth Triennial Stakes.—Compromise, 1. Star of the East, 2. Mottisfont Stakes.—Buccaneer, 1. Blue Ruin, 2.

#### NEWCASTLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Shafto, 1. Buttercup, 2. Tyro Stakes.—Vesta, 1. Lanchester, 2. Members' Plate Handicap.—Duncany, 1. Rival, 2. North Derby.—Willie Wright, 1. Gamester, 2.

#### WEDNESDAY.

Licensed Victuallers' Handicap.—Northumberland Duchess, 1. First Lord, 2. Grand Stand Stakes.—Shafto, 1. Vesta, 2. Northumberland Plate.—Underhand, 1. Lifeboat, 2. Queen's Plate.—Eskdale, 1. Shafto, 2.

#### THURSDAY.

Tyne Handicap.—Miss Conyngham, 1. Layton, 2. Nursery Handicap.—Miss Hawley, 1. Butterfly, 2. Gold Cup Stakes.—Daniel, 1. Gift, 2. Corporation Plate.—Dilkosah, 1. Lottery, 2.

CRICKET.—Gentlemen of the South v. Gentlemen of the North: At the Surrey Ground, Kennington-oval, after a contest of three days, this match was brought to a conclusion last Saturday evening. Annexed is the score:—South, first innings, 187; second ditto, 300. North, first innings, 190; second ditto, 91.

Sevensack Vine Club v. 1st Life Guards: This match was played at the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, on Tuesday, the 21st, and, as will be seen from the score, resulted in an easy victory for the Vine Club:—Vine Club, 208. 1st Life Guards, first innings, 55; second ditto, 85.

Scots Fusilier Guards v. Sevensack Vine Club: This match took place in the Home Park, Windsor, the day following the one with the Life Guards. Score:—Sevensack Vine Club, 102. Scots Fusilier Guards, first innings, 38; second ditto, 90.

I Zingari v. Bullington: A match was played between the above on Saturday at the Bullington Ground, Oxford, when I Zingari proved victorious by eight wickets. Score:—Bullington, first innings, 92; second ditto, 82. I Zingari, first innings, 148; second ditto, 29.

All England Eleven v. Twenty-two of West Cornwall: This match was played at Redruth; it commenced on Monday, and terminated on Wednesday, last week. All England were victorious in one innings and 176 runs over. G. Parr obtained 101. The score was thus:—All England, 226; Cornwall, 22 and 28.

All England Eleven v. Twenty-two of East Cornwall and South Devon: This match was played on Thursday and Friday, last week, at Launceston. All England won, with nine wickets to go down. Score:—Cornwall, 58 and 34; All England, 48 and 45.

United All England Eleven v. Twenty of Croydon and District: This contest commenced on Thursday, last week, at Mr. Laing's Ground, Croydon, and terminated on Saturday, the United being victorious. Score:—Croydon, 140 and 61; United, 86 and 116, with one wicket to go down.

Oxford v. Cambridge: This match was brought to a conclusion on Friday week at Lord's in favour of Cambridge by 23 runs. The score stood as follows:—Cambridge, first innings, 124; second ditto, 174. Oxford first innings, 131; second ditto, 139.

North v. South: This match, which was commenced at Lord's on Monday, was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday in favour of the South by ten wickets. The score was as follows:—South, first innings, 215. North, first innings, 107; second ditto, 115; leaving the South eight to get, which they accomplished with the loss of one wicket.

AQUATICS.—ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—On Saturday week one of the chief matches of the season was sailed over the usual course—from Erith to the Nore and back to the starting-point. This was what may be fairly called a double event. There were two prizes. One, the open prize, which is contended for by yachts of comparatively high tonnage, but, we believe, free to all. The other, the Broadwood prize, for craft of a smaller class. For the first prize the competitors were cutters, *The Amazon*, 40 tons, of London, belonging to Mr. J. H. Johnson; the *Mosquito*, 50 tons, of London, owned by Mr. J. Turner; the *Miner*, 68 tons, of Cowes, Mr. F. R. Magenis, owner; and the *Oppey*, 69 tons, also of Cowes, the property of Colonel R. W. Haly; and the schooners *Wildfire*, 59 tons, of Cowes, and *Pental*, 74 tons, of Southampton, belonging respectively to Mr. J. Turner and Mr. P. O. Marshall. The Broadwood prize was contested wholly by cutter-rigged vessels, including the *Zayde*, 25 tons, of London, Mr. G. Evans, owner; the *Delta*, 21 tons, of London, Mr. W. H. Hartley, owner; the *Chimera*, 19 tons, of Teignmouth, Mr. Sanderson, owner; the *Whisper*, 21 tons, of London, belonging to Mr. W. Rudge; and the *Volat*, 9 tons, of Harwich, owned by Lord De Ros. The weather was delightful; there was wind enough to temper the intensity of the sun's rays with those occasional gusts or "capfuls," as the sailors call them, which call for some display of seamanship, and add to the excitement of the race by constantly varying the chances of success. The contest for the first prize, was, however, wholly confined to the *Oppey*, the *Mosquito*, and the *Amazon*, which long before rounding the buoy at the Nore showed their superiority. On the return the *Oppey* very soon took the lead, and ultimately came in the winner by fourteen minutes. For the second prize it can hardly be said to have been a match at all. The *Whisper* took the lead almost immediately after starting, was never overhauled, and won as she pleased.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN CANADA.—The latest accounts from Canada agree (says the *Canadian News*) in speaking most favourably of the harvest prospects of this year. The late rains have proved extremely beneficial to the crops, and in all parts they present a very promising appearance, and the farmers generally look with confidence to a most bounteous harvest. A much larger extent of land has been sown this year in Canada than in any previous year, owing to the extremely favourable character of the weather for sowing.

BRILLIANT METEOR.—(To the Editor).—A remarkably brilliant meteor was seen at 10h. 52m. p.m. of the 26th of June in the northern heavens; but, as the sky was densely overcast at the time, and not a star visible, its course could not be accurately traced. It appeared of a globular form, and of about fifteen minutes in diameter, and remained visible for four or five seconds. It was first seen when about thirty degrees from the zenith, and continued visible, and of nearly equal lustre, until it disappeared near the horizon. It fell in an almost vertical direction. Its colour was slightly blue. The lightning was flashing very vividly at the time, but the light from the meteor was almost equal in brilliancy, and of much longer duration, than any of the flashes, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the sky at the time.—J. BREEN, London, June 27.

THE MORGANATIC MARRIAGES OF TWO PRINCES OF BAVARIA.—(To the Editor).—Your Journal of Saturday, June 18, announces, at page 579, the morganatic marriages of two Princes of Bavaria. Permit me to observe that Prince Charles (brother to King Louis) married, as his second wife, Madame Hoelken, the widow of an actor, two years ago, May 21, 1857, and that the title that lady now bears is that of Countess of Cegernsee, from the beautiful castle situated on the lake of that name, seven miles from Munich, which is the property and summer residence of the Prince. The first morganatic marriage of the Prince with the Countess of Bayersdorf, who died in 1838, took place some fifty years ago, the Prince being now in his 64th year (born July 7, 1793).—DR. AUGUST REISCHARD. Cannstatt, June 23, 1859.

THE KAFFRE AZZATAT BRIDGE ACROSS THE NILE.—This important railable iron girder-bridge across the River Nile, on the Egyptian Railway near to Alexandria, was opened to the public on the 25th of last month by the Pasha of Egypt. The structure is nearly 1400 feet long, there being eleven openings, two of which are 104 feet each, and spanned by the swing-beam. The centre of the swing rests upon a foundation pier, composed of six pillars of ten feet diameter each, and the remaining eleven foundation-piers are of two piers, each ten feet diameter. These 28 foundation-piers were sunk by compressed air, on Mr. John Hughes's principle, to an average depth of nearly 60 feet below the bed of the river, and to 85 feet below High Nile. The works have been in hand about two years and a half, and have been expedited by at least sixteen or seventeen months. Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., designed the bridge; Mr. Edward Price, of London, was the contractor; and Mr. John M'Laren, resident engineer.—*The Builder*.

THE BENGAL IRREGULAR CAVALRY.—(To the Editor).—At page 214 of your Paper of the 26th of February, 1859, you have an article on "The late General Jacob," in which a great injustice has been done to the Bengal Irregular Cavalry. The writer states, speaking of the men of the *Semite Horse*.—"Men, it should be ever remembered, of precisely the same class and caste as the rest of our irregular Bengal regiments, every one of which has revolted." The assertion is most unjust, and opposed to fact. The following regiments of the Bengal Irregular Cavalry have revolted:—1st Irregular Cavalry, under Major Chamberlain: This corps was employed in disarming the native infantry at Mooltan. 2nd Irregular Cavalry, under Major Jackson: A party of this corps was engaged against some of the rebel sepoys, and acted well. The corps was also employed in the Gogarah district. 6th Irregular Cavalry, under Captain Curtis, held part of the Scinde frontier during the mutiny, and acted against the 62nd N.I. mutineers at Mooltan. 7th Irregular Cavalry, under Lieut. Colonel Mulcaister: Formed part of the Peshawar garrison, and a squadron of the corps was under arms and patrolling the station at the disarming of the other native troops. 16th Irregular Cavalry, under Major Davidson: Has been employed against the rebels in the Gogarah districts. 17th, under Major Lightfoot. 18th, under Major Rymes: A squadron patrolled the Peshawar cantonment at the disarming, and a troop was engaged and acted well against the mutineers of the 66th. To the above I may add the five old regiments of Punjab Cavalry, whose deeds against the rebels are being recorded in every despatch.—W. S. MCLESTER, Lieut. Colonel Commanding 7th Irregular Cavalry.

A fancy bazaar, under the special patronage of our gracious Queen, is to be held on board Mr. Green's magnificent clipper ships the *Agamemnon* and *Monarch*, in aid of the funds of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of July, and on each day a splendid band will be in attendance.

Among the obituary notices in the *Leeds Intelligencer* is the following:—"On June 20, aged 45, Mr. Peter Matterson, of Low Dunsford, near Boroughbridge. He and his ancestry have been the owners and occupiers on the farm on which he died for more than eight hundred years. The farm was not entailed, and the owner has always been a Matterson, without adoption."

#### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that Money Stock continues very scarce, from the large supplies lately absorbed by the public, and that discount accommodation can be obtained on easy terms, though slightly in advance of last week, the Market for Home Securities has been rather inactive; nevertheless, very few changes have taken place in the quotations. The Unfunded Debt has maintained its previous value; but the transactions in it have been comparatively small. Most parties in City circles are now looking forward to the period—seeing that the allied armies have crossed the Mincio—when peace will be restored between France and Sardinia on the one hand and Austria on the other. As yet, however, that period seems very distant, because we must not forget that the Austrian troops still hold possession of the most important fortified places in Lombardy. Of course, those who are desirous of operating in Consols for a rise are narrowly watching the course of events on the Continent; but at present, even though Prussia should carry her warlike tendencies too far, there are no serious signs of further complications that might involve England in the struggle. This view of the question has kept our prices in a firm position, and tended to prevent large sales of stock in order to depress the quotations. Again, the great drain of bullion, both to the Continent and the East, has been partly arrested, so that the stock in the Bank of England is steadily increasing; not that it has ceased, or that it is likely to fall off much; but at the same time its intensity has been checked; and no serious apprehensions are entertained that it will become more severe as the year progresses. If these conclusions be correct, seeing that we are likely to import gold from Australia and the United States somewhat largely, we can scarcely anticipate high rates of discount, or otherwise than an abundant supply of money for commercial purposes.

The returns of the Board of Trade are very satisfactory, considering the state of affairs on the Continent and the probable duration of the war in Italy. During the first five months of the present year the value of our total shipments was £52,337,268 against £43,230,371 in the corresponding period in 1858, and £50,195,541 in 1857.

Owing to the near approach of the 4th of the month, and to the large amount locked up in the Bank of England in the shape of Treasury deposits, money has shown a hardening tendency this week; and, on the whole, the demand may be considered healthy. The Directors of the Bank of England have made no change in their minimum rate, but the lowest quotations for the best short paper in Lombard-street are 2½ to 2½ per cent. Three months' bills have been taken at 2½ to 3; four months', at 3 to 3½; and six months', at 3½ to 3½ per cent.

The total imports of bullion since we last wrote have exceeded £800,000. Rather more than £200,000 has been sent into the Bank, but most of the remainder has been taken for export. Some of the gold from Australia has come to hand in bars. The supply of silver is now abundant, and the demand for it is heavy, at 62d. to 62½d. per ounce for standard.

The minimum price fixed for the £750,000 New Six per Cent Victoria Bonds now awaiting disposal in London is 103 per cent, exclusive of the accrued interest.

Subscriptions have been invited by the Atlantic Telegraph Company for the £600,000 of Preferential Eight per Cent capital to lay down a new cable. In the present state of the money market, this is a very high rate of interest to offer.

The Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company have determined to tender for the conveyance of mails to Australia, via Panama.

The South Australian Land Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent, the Commercial Bank of Canada one of 8 per cent, and the South Australian Bank one of 9 per cent, free of income-tax.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending June 4, current year:—

Bank of England	..	..	..	..	£21,331,379
Private Banks	..	..	..	..	8,423,239
Joint-Stock Banks	..	..	..	..	2,994,744
Scotland	..	..	..	..	4,178,843
Ireland	..	..	..	..	6,501,947
Total	..	..	..	..	£39,089,291

Compared with the same month in 1853, these figures show a total increase in the circulation of £2,296,611.

The Russian Government have reopened their account at the Bank of England.

Messrs. Stevens (Brothers), of Liverpool, engaged in the East India trade, have failed for £140,000.

The dealings in Home Stocks on Monday were very moderate:—The Reduced Three per Cents were done at 93½; New Three per Cents, 93½; India Debentures, 94½; India Bonds, 5s. to 10s. dis.; Consols for Account, 92½; and Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 25s. prem.; Bank Stock was 220. On Tuesday prices underwent very few changes:—Bank Stock left off at 221; the Reduced Three per Cents, 93½; New Three per Cents, 92½; India Debentures, 94½; India Loan Scrip, 93½; India Bonds, 9s. 5s. dis.; Consols for Account, 92½; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 25s. prem. The Funds were steady on Wednesday, and a shade higher:—The Reduced touched 93½; New Three per Cents, 93½; Long Annuities, 1855, 17 11-16; India Debentures, 94½; India Bonds, 10s. 5s. dis.; Consols for Account, 92½; and Exchequer Bills, 22s. 25s. prem. On Thursday the market was rather buoyant, and prices were on the advance:—Consols for Account were 92½ to 92½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents were done at 93½; India Loan Debentures, 94½; Long Annuities, 1855, 17 13-16; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 25s. prem.; India Loan Scrip was 93.

There has been rather a better market for Turkish Securities, and prices have had an upward tendency. Most other Foreign Bonds have been firm from active; nevertheless, the fluctuations in the quotations have been trifling. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 10½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, 91½; Grenada Three-and-a-Half per Cents Deferred, 5; Mexican Three per Cents, 18; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 84; Peruvian Three per Cents, 61½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 84½; Russian Five per Cents, 1822, 105; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85; Spanish Three per Cents, 42½; Ditto, New Deferred, 30½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 34; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 73½; Ditto, New, 61; Turkish Four per Cents, 102½; and Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93.

Although the dealings in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been only moderate, prices generally have ruled firm. Australian have marked 8½; Bank of London, 45; British North American, 57½; City, 61½; London Chartered of Australia, 20½ ex div.; London and County, 24½; London Joint-Stock, 32½; London and Westminster, 50½; Oriental, 38½; Ottoman, 16; Union of Australia, 51½; and Union of London, 25.

Colonial Government Securities have been firm, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, 112½; New Brunswick Ditto, 103½; New South Wales, 1871 to 1876, 99½; 1888 and upwards, 100½; Nova Scotia Sterling Debentures, 103½; South Australian Bonds, 102½; and Victoria, 104½.

Miscellaneous Securities continue inactive. The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are quoted at 170 to 210; Australian Agricultural have marked 20½; Canada Land, 11½; Crystal Palace, 18½; Ditto, Preference, 47½; Electric Telegraph, 102½; Ditto, New, 101½; London General Omnibus, 14½; North British Australasian, 3; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 9½; Royal Mail Steam, 52½; St. Katharine Docks, 87½; East London Waterworks, 124½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 110; Southwark-bridge New Seven-and-a-Half per Cents, 14.

The Railway Share Market, almost generally, has continued in a healthy state, and prices have had an upward tendency. The last account passed off extremely well, and the rates of continuation were trifling. The "calls" for the present month are heavy—viz., £2,148,315; making a total called for the present year, £7,795,171. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 54; Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Chester Junction, 74; Bristol and Exeter, 94; Caledonian, 89; Eastern Counties, 50½; East Kent, 12½; East Lancashire, 80½; Great Northern, 100½; Ditto, A Stock, 82; Ditto, B Stock, 131½; Great Western, 57½; Lancashire and Carlisle, 113½; Ditto, New, 27½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93½; London and Blackwall, 63; London and North-Western, 92½; Midland, 94½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 74; North British, 55; North Eastern, 40½; North York, 74; North Staffordshire, 131½; South Devon, 41½; South Eastern, 64½; Stockton and Darlington, 38½.

LINES LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Buckinghamshire, 98; Chester and Holyhead, 49; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; Midland—Bradford Preference Stock, 94.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—East Anglian, Class C, Seven per Cent, 103½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 110½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 94; London and Brighton, No. 1, 119; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 69½; North Eastern—Derwick, 16; Ditto, York, 11 and S. Purchases, 94; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, First Guarantee, 123; Stockton and Darlington, B, Six per Cent, 54½; Ditto, C, Six per Cent, 31½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Borda, and Central India, Additional Capital A, 75; Ditto, B, 74; Cape Town and Dock, 11; Ceylon, 61; East Indian, 101; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Debentures, 50; Grand Trunk of Canada, 54½; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 91; Great Indian Peninsula, 85½; Ditto, New, 3; Great Western of Canada, 14½; Madras, Fourth Extension, 51; Punjab, 32.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 4; Great Luxembourg, 5½; Lombardo-Venetian, 74; Ditto, New, 7.



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On the 2-4th ult., at Waltham, Weston-super-Mare, Isabella Ellen, eldest daughter of Jonathan Elwell, Esq., aged 22.

Charles English, Lieutenant, Robert William Dickinson, Esq., of Fort Natal, eldest son of the late R. W. Dickinson, Esq., of Exmouth, Devon, to Ann Feltell, second daughter of the late Frederic Barnes, Esq., of Finchurch street, and Sydenham.

On the 25th ult., the Marchioness of Sligo.  
On the 25th ult., at Lavinia-grove, Wharf road King's cross,  
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"RIVER SCENE—WALES. SALMON-FISHING: ASCERTAINING THE WEIGHT."—BY A. F. ROLFE.—IN THE PORTLAND GALLERY.

**RIVER SCENE, WALES.—SALMON-FISHING:  
ASCERTAINING THE WEIGHT.** BY A. F. ROLFE.

THE combination of rural scenery with incidents of rustic and sporting life is one of the most agreeable applications of the landscape art, and one which will always be popular in this country. Mr. Rolfe shows a happy aptitude for this description of painting in his several contributions to the Exhibition of the Institution of the Fine Arts, some of which he has produced in partnership with J. F. Herring, the celebrated animal-painter. The "River Scene in North Wales," with a party of salmon-fishers snatching a few minutes' siesta in the middle of the day, and taking the opportunity to weigh their spoil, is an effective subject, and one peculiarly appropriate to the present season of the year. The scene is bold and picturesque:

a noble tortuous valley forms the bed of a rapid salmon-stream, which breaks into a bubbling fall at the sharp turn of rock upon which the sportsmen are reposing. Above is a glorious sky, clear, but not too sultry, such as tourists, and anglers especially, most delight in. The picture is one which all sportsmen and lovers of nature will admire and appreciate; and, in an artistic point of view, is most satisfactory in every detail.

**NATURE'S MIRROR. BY WALTER GOODALL.**

THE little sketches of humble life by Walter Goodall in the old Water-Colour Society are of a genuine and unmistakable merit; original and pleasing in conception, which stamps them all the

artist's own, they are yet so true to nature that the effort of invention is scarcely shown in them. Most interesting and engaging is his "Little Fisher-boy;" but more charming still his little group entitled "Nature's Mirror." Here we see two gay-hearted children playing on the banks of a sluggish stream, under the shade of a few straggling trees. The elder one is decorating the head of the other with a wreath of flowers, who looks down into the translucent water delighted at the pleasing image reflected in it. The arrangement of the figures is highly graceful and artistic; the faces are exquisite for their innocent joyful expression, gilded by a bright ray of sunlight, which darts opportunely through an aperture between the trees. The colouring in every part is rich and pure, laid on by a facile hand, which admirably combines breadth of treatment with the utmost delicacy of finish.



"NATURE'S MIRROR."—BY WALTER GOODALL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



## FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

GENOA.

As the battle of Magenta still keeps its place in controversy and discussion, it is evident that no other great achievement has yet followed it. One very remarkable circumstance is, that the more men talk of this vaunted victory, the more justice do they render to the brave character of the Austrian resistance, and the more disposed are they to concede that had the Austrian been well handled the result might possibly have been a drawn battle. Gyulai's mistakes have unquestionably been enormous and reiterated. Wherever any effective stand was made happened by some accident, such as Clam's unexpected arrival; and all the mishaps were traceable to the General Commanding-in-Chief. With all the stubborn dignity of Imperialism, however, and that insolent contempt for public opinion which is its characteristic, the blundering commander will not be deposed, except by slow degrees, and in a manner that may not indicate the slightest deference to the opinion of the world at large.

Before the war broke out men of high military knowledge and attainments declared that with armies so nearly equal, to whose natural bravery every aid of modern science and discovery had been supplied, the chances of victory would lie with those who were best handled. Now, although there is much to criticize in the conduct of the French commander, there were many most able movements, admirable celerity on reaching destined positions, and above all, and better than all, success!

The most conspicuous effect of the victory is the increased enthusiasm of the Italians themselves, and the unbounded confidence they now repose in their allies. Whatever may be the secret policy in the recesses of Louis Napoleon's heart, one thing is perfectly certain—Italy herself can never oppose it. The French have attained a prestige and a supremacy in the peninsula which, if only wielded by a despotism, may press far more heavily on the people than ever did Austria with all her white-coated legions. I am not by this asserting or suggesting that such must necessarily be the policy of the French Emperor; but let his moderation be ever so great, his self-denial all that we could desire, there will still remain after the last French soldier shall have crossed the Alps an unbounded, inordinate belief that France is the great disposer of European destinies, and that in her hands alone is it to make nations and apportion frontiers.

They who deem that England has little or no concern with the Continent, save as it offers customers for her manufactures, will probably be indifferent to this; but there are others who look with great regret and even fear to the decline of our influence, and who deeply deplore the undervaluing estimate of Great Britain abroad, and that depreciation of her power, as contrasted with France, now so popular throughout Europe.

It will need more than an increase to our list of line-of-battle ships—more than fleets, and frigates, and Armstrong guns—to make the world believe us what they did in 1815. There is an air of instability in all Parliamentary government that invariably suggests to foreigners a distrust in the power of States thus ruled. May it be the province of those to whose hands the national destinies are now committed to assert the ancient respect that once attached to us, and make men regard England as second to none in Europe.

Were the war over to-morrow the Italian difficulty would only have begun, since how is diplomacy to treat these new annexations to Piedmont, which every day that Austria retires only serves to increase in number? At first it was Massa and Carrara; then Tuscany; after that the Milanese; with Parma, Modena, Piacenza, Bologna, Rimini, Ravenna—in fact, wherever an Austrian garrison once stood the flag of Savoy now floats; and, although the revolution is natural enough, let not any one believe for a moment that it is not incubated with its share of embarrassments. Even already have some complications, as they are called, shown themselves. The passport system is abolished between Piedmont and Lombardy, and to a considerable extent ignored as regards Tuscany; but custom-houses still mark the frontiers, and all the provisions of separate nationalities are preserved. It is all Piedmont now, they tell you; all belongs to Victor Emmanuel; but, if you cross that line yonder, they'll search your portmanteau notwithstanding *dans l'intérêt* of somebody else unknown.

The Florentines have been snubbed by the Imperial guest, who told them some more wholesome than complimentary truths about their greater fondness for acclamation than action, and the long interval which stood between their street enthusiasm and their readiness to carry a knapsack. Indeed, French administration is not making many sacrifices for popularity amongst the Tuscans. By a late decree they have declared that all articles of whatsoever kind required for the troops shall be estimated at a certain value, to be fixed by themselves, and taken at this estimate. To any one objecting to French money as a legal tender a fine is now attachable; and, in fact, France has made it pretty well understood that she is in Italy on her own conditions; and this is but the beginning.

## NEW COINS FOR THE KINGDOM OF SIAM.

This sketch is taken from the largest of the seven coins recently executed in this country, from Siamese drawings, by Messrs. Williams and Co., of 52, New Bond street. The King of Siam has had the



coining machinery made at Birmingham; and it has now been completed and sent out to be set up at Bangkok for the purpose of coining the money in that country. The smaller sketch is that of their money at present in use, and forms a curious contrast with the new coin. It is said the King of Siam is making great improvements in his dominions, and this is one of the many European fashions he is introducing amongst his people. On the obverse of the new coin is represented the Royal crown, as seen resting on a pedestal. It is made of pure Siam gold, in the form of a circular pyramid, and is elaborately studded with precious stones. On the reverse is the elephant, which is the Siamese national emblem. The stars within the margin denote the value of the coin, the second smaller coin commencing with one star, each doubling up to the largest, making thirty-two in all.

**THE ATLANTIC AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.**—The Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean are to be united and 1200 miles to be saved by a great canal through the interior of Spain! Startling as this announcement may be at first to our readers it is nevertheless true. The project has received the sanction of the Government of Spain, and the Queen, by her Royal proclamation of March 25, 1859, has granted to its projector, Mr. Charles Boyd, of Barnes, Surrey, two years to make the necessary preparations for carrying it into effect. This gigantic work, which is designed for the purpose of shortening the passage of shipping to and from the Mediterranean and the ports of Northern Europe by more than 1000 miles, will be 285 miles in length, 340 feet wide, and 30 feet deep—available for vessels of the largest and most unprecedented dimensions. It will commence at Bilbao, on the coast of Biscay, and, proceeding through the Cantabrian mountains and the valley of the Ebro and passing by Saragossa and Estella, will fall into the Mediterranean at the Bay of Alfaques, in Catalonia. The cost of this enterprise has not yet been ascertained, but it is almost certain that a large portion of the expenses will be borne by the Spanish Government, and consequently a comparatively small amount of capital will be raised in England, while the revenues arising from the tolls upon shipping and for right of way will be immense.

## BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

WHILE war is desolating the rich plains of Lombardy, and the kingly Alps once more look down upon the strife of monarchs, in the arsenals of neutral England delicate fingers, stalwart arms, ponderous hammers, and untrifling engines, are working as they have not worked for years. Vessel after vessel sails with munitions of war for our ocean fortresses; coast fortifications are being strengthened; every week adds to the power of our wooden walls; and the Laureate's clarion summons of "Riflemen, form!" elicits an enthusiastic response throughout the land, warning the disturber of the world's peace that should the storm unhappily "roll our way" it will find us ready to meet it. Now that our rulers have acknowledged the utility of a volunteer force, it is to be hoped they will lose no time in removing all impediments in the way of rendering it a solid and permanent defence, that will secure us from periodical panics of invasion. While the enrolling, arming, and equipping of our rifle corps are being so earnestly discussed, a brief retrospective review of the volunteer system in England may prove neither uninteresting nor unimportant.

Sixty years ago the treaty of Campo Formio left England alone in a belligerent attitude towards France: the latter, having humiliated Austria, and extended her boundaries to the Alps, the Rhine, and the Pyrenees, stood at the head of the Helvetic, Ligurian, Batavian, Roman, and Cisalpine Republics. The very day the Directory became aware of the actual signing of the treaty they created the "Army of England," and proclaimed that, as in London had been fabricated all the miseries afflicting Europe, in London they should be terminated by the soldiers of Italy and the Rhine, led on by the victor of Rivoli and Arcole. "Crown," said Barras, addressing General Bonaparte at the festival in the Luxembourg, "crown so illustrious a life by a conquest which this great nation owes to its outraged dignity. Go, and, by the punishment of the Cabinet of London, strike terror into the hearts of all who would miscalculate the powers of a free State!" An army of 270,000 men, under Bonaparte, Desaix, Kleber, Kellermann, and Bony, was dispatched along the Channel coast, within a day's march of the several points of embarkation. Roused by these preparations, the British Government adopted extraordinary means of defence. Not only were the army, navy, and militia increased, but, despite the fears of a goodly proportion of the statesmen of the day as to the prudence of trusting the people with arms, a bill was passed unanimously to provide for the raising of volunteer corps in every part of the kingdom. The enthusiasm was great among all classes; the desire to serve extended even to the clergy, until the Episcopal Bench decided that no clergyman should accept a commission, although, in case of invasion, it would then be his duty "to assist in any way the urgency of the case required." Only known and respectable householders were admitted into the force. Officers were required to be in receipt of an income of £50 per annum from landed property, and to reside in the county in which the corps was raised. In a few weeks 150,000 volunteers were enrolled and under arms. They were drilled for six hours once a week, and those who chose to claim it were allowed one shilling per week for the time so occupied. The cost of this new species of armed force figures in the estimate for the year (1799) at £250,000. Seven months after the enrolment the King announced in his speech to Parliament that "the demonstrations of zeal and spirit among all ranks had deterred the enemy from attempting to execute their vain threat of invading the coasts of the kingdom." Doubtless, the determination evinced by the English nation conducted towards the abandonment of the plans of the Directory; but the immediate cause of it lay in the visions of an empire of the East which fired the soul of Bonaparte. In 1800 the volunteer corps cost £574,000; in 1801, £850,000; an expenditure reduced in the year following to £250,000, and falling in 1803 so low as £200,000, when, so far as the infantry was concerned, its existence was merely nominal.

Towards the end of 1803 the non evacuation of Malta by the British led to the famous ebullition of temper on the part of the First Consul towards Lord Whitworth, which was soon followed by a declaration of war between the two countries, and which precipitated Bonaparte's attack on England. He had intended to defer an invasion for four or five years; but, still believing a nation of seventeen millions must eventually succumb to one of forty millions, he prepared for his descent upon our coast by collecting an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, with whom Massena pledged himself, if not to conquer England, at least to render it uninhabitable. The British army at this time amounted to sixty-two thousand men (exclusive of those on colonial service), the militia eighty thousand. Parliament agreed to raise fifty thousand men in addition by conscription. A levy en masse was also authorised, and all men between the ages of seventeen and fifty-five enrolled. Members of volunteer corps were to be exempt from the conscription; and the population volunteered in such numbers that that un-English scheme fell to the ground. In October George III. reviewed the volunteers of London, Westminster, and the Tower Hamlets in Hyde Park, when they mustered twenty-seven thousand men. The returns for December showed a grand total of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, of 463,134, of which number 82,941 were raised in Ireland. The weakest corps was that of Dute, of ninety rank and file; Devonshire contributed 15,212; Lancaster, 14,278; and the West Riding of Yorkshire, 14,006.

The conditions under which the force was raised were slightly modified from time to time, but the essential ones remained unaltered. Companies were to consist of not less than sixty or not more than one hundred and twenty men, with one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Ensign; to undergo twenty-four days' drill per annum, at an allowance of one shilling per day, if present during the whole period of exercise. If called out in case of riot the like allowance was made; but if occupied in repelling a foreign foe the volunteers were to be placed on the same footing exactly as the regular troops. Once in three years an allowance of twenty shillings per man was made for clothing, the uniform of the infantry being red, that of the artillery blue—the rifles wearing green with black belts. Arms and accoutrements were furnished by the Board of Ordnance, or money given in lieu thereof. Volunteers were exempt from serving in the militia or being balloted for the additional army; they were also exempt from the hair-powder duty. The officers ranked with those of the line and militia.

There were other descriptions of volunteers besides those for military service. It was proclaimed that no indemnification for property destroyed to prevent it falling into the enemy's hands would be granted to any person, physically capable, who had not enrolled himself either to bear arms, serve as pioneer or guide, or drive live stock into the interior, or undertake to furnish carts, waggons, horses, barges, or boats, as the needs of the army required. Such were the preparations made by our fathers to resist invasion. How Napoleon's hopes were sunk for ever in the Bay of Trafalgar is known to every Englishman.

The gradual reduction of the volunteer force may be traced through the estimates, in which it figures to the following amounts:—1804, £2,020,567; 1805, £1,600,000; 1806, £1,733,800; 1807, £1,490,801; 1808, £1,263,437; 1809, £941,582; 1810, £737,862; 1811, £413,629 (this was in consequence of reducing the number of days' drill); 1812, £403,972; 1813, £405,907; 1814, £367,931; 1815, when the force was reduced, £164,692; after which we find no estimate for volunteer infantry in England. The volunteer force now proposed is of a very different nature, in which uniform and drill are but secondary considerations, the paramount duty of its members being to "look well to their butts and take good aim," until a nation of sharpshooters has arisen that may laugh all threats of invasion to scorn, and among whom will be found none like those seacoast cowards who, when the Spanish Armada threatened Protestant England, forsook their towns and fled into the interior, and regarding whom stout-hearted Queen Bess declared to her Parliament, "I swear unto you, by God, if I knew those persons, or may know of any that shall do so hereafter, I will make them feel what it is to be so fearful in so urgent a cause."

**RUSSIAN FLEET.**—The following is said to be an abstract of the numerical strength of the Russian navy in the year 1858:—The total of all rates amounts to 152 vessels, of which 71 steamers and 25 sailing-vessels are stationed in the Baltic, 3 steamers and 3 sailing-vessels in the White Sea, 21 steamers and 12 sailing-vessels in the Black Sea, and 12 steamers and 5 sailing-vessels in the Caspian. As to the details of the Baltic navy, it is composed of 7 liners, 5 frigates, 8 steam-frigates, 9 corvettes, 6 clippers, 2 brigs, 5 schooners, 9 yachts, 6 transports, 18 small steamers, and 15 screw-gun-boats. Besides these, there were 174 smaller craft in the Baltic, consisting partly of floating-batteries and partly of gun-boats. The Black Sea navy is reported to number 2 liners, 6 corvettes, 12 schooners, 2 yachts, 5 transports, and 5 small steamers. The crews of the whole Russian navy amount to 19,008 men, commanded by 1348 officers.

**REDUCTION OF POSTAGE UPON CORRESPONDENCE FOR GERMANY.** The combined British and foreign rate of postage upon letters forwarded via Belgium to Prussia, or via Belgium and Prussia to the following countries—viz., Austria, Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oldenburg, Luxembourg, and Brunswick—is reduced to sixpence per half ounce letter, provided such postage be paid in advance. Letters upon which the postage is not prepaid will be charged with a rate of eightpence per half ounce letter, as at present. The registration fee upon registered letters addressed to any of the above-mentioned countries is reduced from 9d. to 6d. each. No alteration takes place in the rate of postage chargeable upon letters addressed to Hanover, Baden, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, or the countries which are included in the postal district of the Principality of Tour and Taxis—viz., Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Hesse (Electoral), Hesse-Holstein, Nassau, Rhine, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Hohenzollern, and Schwartzburg.

The *Levant Herald* reports that on the morning of the 14th of June there was a great gathering of people at the Catholic church of Santa Maria, Pera, to witness the ceremony of the baptism of a negro woman who had abjured Mohammedanism to embrace the Roman Catholic faith. The ceremony was performed with unusual pomp by Archbishop Monseigneur Brunoni, assisted by a great number of his clergy.

## OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

JULY.

JULY, with its flowers and fruit, wears a gorgeous aspect, and he must, indeed, be insensible to the power and beneficence of Divine Providence who does not experience a calm and holy enjoyment in the contemplation of the wondrous works of Nature. A love for the country affords the surest means of happiness; and in watching the progress of vegetation, as day by day it expands before us, we find our thoughts raised above the world and its cares to Him who created the starry heavens, the grass of the field, the wide-spreading tree, the wayside flower, "the cattle upon a thousand hills." What can be more delightful than the ride over the wide-spread, open down, through the upland moor or heath-covered lands, amidst the fragrant odour of the wild thyme—the walk through the brown waving corn, now fast ripening for the sickle—the ramble by the crystal stream, listening to the sweet tones of its rippling waters—the stroll by the banks of the glassy pool, reflecting on its bosom the white and yellow lily—the wandering by the verdant slopes, viewing the broad landscape smiling in summer—or reposing by the river-side, watching the graceful motions of *la reine des prés*, or meadow-sweet, as its flower of "lace-like embroidery" bends and rises to the passing breeze?

The lover of out-door amusements may, despite the heat of the Dog-days, find ample recreation. The sports referred to in our June number are equally applicable to its successor, and cricket and yachting (upon which we dilated at some length) may be carried on to perfection. Racing, too, will furnish much amusement to those who take an interest in the turf; and a man must be of a cormorant nature who is not satisfied with the July meeting at Newmarket, and the glorious week on the South Downs, near Goodwood. Places of sport, like nations, have their rise and fall; and nothing can exemplify the former better than by contrasting the races which are now held on the estate of the Duke of Richmond with those which took place during the first quarter of the present century. The meeting, as it was wont to be, occupied two days, during which not more than a dozen horses made their appearance; there were usually sundry "walks over," three or four badly-contested stakes, a hunters' plate, and a farmers' cup. The money ran for seldom exceeded a hundred and fifty pounds, and the company, though select, was extremely small. Compare the above with Goodwood as it is, where all the beauty of the land are gathered together in the Grand Stand, where the "million," from the metropolis, the manufacturing towns, the midland and northern counties, flock to the far-famed South Downs; where the money that is given for public stakes amounts to thousands of pounds; where nearly a hundred horses may be seen wending their way through the park to the racecourse; where at least thirty good races are contended for during the four days; and where the utmost regularity prevails. We are happy to see that the subscribers to Tattersall's rooms have taken up the question of the frauds practised upon the public by a gang of unprincipled betting men, who are known by the name of "welchers," and whose vocation is to make wagers with the unsuspecting, which they never pay—albeit, they are very regular in receiving the amount of their winnings. To throw their victims off their guard they address some commonplace observation to or hang about the leading men of the ring and the turf; and when some "flat" is caught by these sharpers, and is taunted for his folly in betting with a stranger, he naturally replies, "I saw him in conversation with Lord A.—or Mr. B.—and of course concluded that he was a safe man." Lord William Lennox, in an article in the *Sporting Magazine*, has suggested a remedy, and we have no doubt it will be carried into effect now the influential men of the ring have taken the affair in hand. The Queen's presence at Ascot on the Cup day was hailed with delight by all lovers of the turf, and her Majesty's reception was of that hearty, enthusiastic nature which proved how gratified her subjects were at the patronage extended by their Sovereign to the sports of "Merrie England."

The present fetid state of the "Silver Thames," as it was called by the poets of old, will prevent any boating during the summer season; indeed, since the introduction of steam-vessels, few persons, except Westminster boys, and the Oxford, Cambridge, and Leander crews ever indulge in aquatics between the bridges. The once "silent highway" may now be termed the "noisy thoroughfare;" for, what with the sound of the paddle-wheels, the cries of "Stop her!" "Ease her!" "Oce turn a-head!" the hissing noise of the safety-valve, the bumping against the floating piers, the crush when the vessel comes in contact with the wooden fenders, the clamour of the passengers impatient to land, the shouts of the bargemen, and the heavy strokes of the pile-driving machine, silence no longer reigns. Independent of the nauseous odour and the continuous din, it is a service of danger to steer a funny, wherry, skiff, or eight-oared cutter through the river craft; for the chances are great that the "single plank between the crew and eternity" will be "brought to grief" by being fouled by a collier, run into by a "Citizen," capsized by a *Triton*, upset by a *Mermaid*, staved in by a *Magician*, sunk by an *Odin*, or stranded by a *Dolphin*. No wonder then, that in consequence of the above accumulation of ills, the "Jolly Young Watermen" have been driven to more peaceful streams. Archery meetings are now in full force; and, as the fairer portion of the creation can take part in these toxophilite gatherings, it is our bounden duty to support them. Few sights are more gratifying than an assemblage of marks men and women, decked in Lincoln green, gracefully contesting for the silver arrow, on a bright sunny day, on the verdant sward of Leamington, at the ancient Plaisance of Kenilworth, the romantic precincts of Carisbrook, the ivy-clad towers of Arundel, in the picturesque glades of Worcestershire, on the wild wealds of Sussex, in the peaceful valleys of Kent, under the battlements of Eglinton's proud castle, or in the merry forests of Sherwood, the scene of the exploits of the sylvan hero Robin Hood and his merry men. During the heat of the summer there are few amusements more delightful than angling, not so much on account of the sport (for, with the exception of the trout, the rest of the finny tribe are scarcely worth the trouble of catching), but for the pleasure of quitting the turmoil of life, the sultriness of large towns, for the calm and quiet of the river side, and the cool air of the open country. Trout, pike, roach, dace, chub, carp, and tench are found in great quantities at Isleworth, Twickenham, Kingston Wick, Walton Deep, Shepperton Pool, Esher, Cobham, Weybridge, and Byfleet; and the best time for angling for them is from four till ten in the morning, and from five in the afternoon until sunset. A southerly wind, with a gloomy, lowering sky, such as the old song describes as being best for hunting, will be equally applicable to the fisherman. Next to that select a westerly wind, carefully avoiding an easterly one, as you will probably catch nothing but a severe cold, the ague, or rheumatism. There are many angling quarters accessible by rail, the names of which can easily be ascertained at any fishing rod and tackle manufactory. That yachting is not on the decrease may be gathered from the fact that more vessels have been fitted out this season than upon any previous one, and that twenty regattas are advertised for the present month. Eleven agricultural meetings will also take place in July, and eighty-one cricket-matches are announced; so that, what with racing, archery, sailing, angling, agriculture, and cricket, the lovers of out-door amusements will find ample pleasure during the Dog-days.

**PRISON TORTURE IN AMERICA.**—According to the *New York Police Gazette* an ancient mode of punishment for the refractory has been revived at the Sing Sing Prison, consisting of a box of three feet square, and as high as the tallest man. The convict enters by a door and puts his head through a hole in the top, after which a sliding collar of wood is fastened around his neck and keeps him in his place. A false bottom in the box is raised or lowered, by means of a pulley, so that it may be adapted to the height of the man to be punished. This bottom is so raised as to bend the convict's legs at the knees. He cannot straighten up, nor can he kneel down without suspending himself by the neck; he must bear his weight by his muscles alone, for his knees can touch nothing to sustain them in position. It is impossible to believe that anybody could endure this torture for more than a few minutes without great risk of life. Last week a tall, stalwart negro was taken out of it with animation so far suspended that resuscitation was for a long time doubtful.



## SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

**PROFESSOR DE LA RIVE ON THE ELECTRIC DISCHARGE AND THE AURORA BOREALIS.**—This paper was lately read at a sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. The professor began by referring to the experiments of our countrymen, Morgan, Str. H. Davy, and others, which induced philosophers to believe that a perfect vacuum does not conduct electricity. This opinion has been recently strengthened by the researches of Mr. J. P. Gassiot, F.R.S., whose beautiful experiments were exhibited this season, when he read a paper at the Royal Society, and during Mr. W. R. Grove's lecture on the same subject at the Royal Institution. Gases offer a powerful resistance to the passage of the discharge, but this resistance is diminished when they are rarefied, which is done by exhausting, by means of the air-pump, tubes filled with gas. When the exhaustion is effected to a high degree there appear in the discharge dark bands or striae (French, *plages*), which vary in size and shape as the rarefaction proceeds. When the vacuum is made exceedingly perfect by chemical means the bands disappear. Mr. Grove thus experimented upon vacua made in tubes filled with carbonic acid gas, oxy-hydrogen gas, vapour of phosphorus, &c. M. De la Rive's object was, to determine the actual state of the electricity in its passage through the rarefied media; and to ascertain if this examination would throw any light on their molecular condition. Like Messrs. Gassiot and Grove, he made use of Ruhmkorff's coil to obtain the discharge; but employed glass jars and globes, instead of tubes, to contain the media. He measured the intensity of the discharge by a galvanometer, and the state of tension of the medium by an electrometer. Observing the series of beautiful phenomena which arose during his experiments, he became more and more convinced of the truth of the theory advocated by Faraday and others, which attributes the phenomena of the aurora borealis, or northern lights, to the electric discharge in the rarefied atmosphere of the Polar regions. In conclusion, in reference to his peculiar form of magneto-electric rotation in vacuo, he says:—"The movements observed in the bands or striae of the aurora quite agree with the phenomena which I have described, in which we may conceive the central magnet to represent the terrestrial globe, the conducting circle round it to be our atmosphere, and the rosy cloudiness of the bands and their transparency to be identical with those of the electric discharge in rarefied atmospheric air. The brilliant coronations which spring from the axis of the aurora, and the obscure space which separates it from the earth, are equally analogous with what we observe on a small scale, when, as in the natural phenomena, the negative electricity emanates from the centre, and the positive from the circumference."—*Comptes Rendus*.

**SPITZBERGEN.**—At the last meeting of the Geological Society Sir Charles Lyell communicated some "Notes on Spitzbergen," made by Mr. J. Lamont in his cruise round the island in the summer of 1853. Mr. Lamont sailed up the Stour Fjord, which, he says, is not a gulf, but a sound, dividing the island. The first thirty miles of coast on this fjord consist almost wholly of two or three enormous glaciers; the water is shallow, hence very large icebergs are not formed. The shores are mostly formed of muddy flats, combined with ice or hard ground, intersected with muddy rivulets, and bear mosses and lichens, which fatten the reindeer. Many bones and skeletons of whales, and much drift-wood and wreck-wood, were found, several miles inland, and at least thirty feet above high-water mark. These circumstances, connected with the belief of the whalers and seal-fishers in the shallowing of these seas, lead Mr. Lamont to think that Spitzbergen and the adjacent islands are emerging from the sea more rapidly even than some parts of the coast of Norway.

**WATER SUPPLY OF GREAT TOWNS.**—A valuable paper on this subject by Dr J. Strang, of Glasgow, appears in the new number of the "Journal of the Statistical Society." It is gratifying to perceive that the labours of scientific men, such as Hofmann, Blyth, Lankester, Letheby, &c., have not been unproductive. The water supply of London has very greatly improved both in quantity and quality. In 1850, only 270,581 houses were supplied with water; in 1856 they numbered 328,561 out of 343,009. Previous to 1852 more than half the water supplied was not filtered; since then above forty acres of filters have been added, by which more than half of the organic matters present in the waters of 1851 have been removed. Dr. Strang points out the great danger of the sources of the supply of water becoming contaminated by the great increase of drainage. Estimating the population of London at 2,666,917, he gives the daily water supply at 31,055,842 gallons (30½ gallons to each person daily), at a cost of £7,102,823. Paris (population 1,100,000) has a daily supply of 26,350,000 gallons; New York (population 713,000), 23,000,000 gallons; Edinburgh (population 215,000), 4,800,000 gallons; Manchester (population 500,000), 11,000,000 gallons; and Glasgow (population 420,000), 16,710,000 gallons.

**PROPOSED APPLICATION OF THE HEDGEHOG.**—M. Lanz, the celebrated naturalist of Gotha, has lately discovered that the hedgehog is not injured by the poison of the adder, even when bitten in the snout or lips, and that it likes to dwell where vipers and snakes are found, which it destroys in large numbers. Should not hedgehogs be acclimatised in the West Indies, where venomous reptiles abound? In the Antilles a prize was recently offered for a serpenticide. —*Cosmos*.

**PICTURES, &c., REPRODUCED BY IODINE AND GUAIACUM.**—M. Jonas submits a lithograph or other picture to the vapours of iodine, which are deposited in the form of fine crystals on all the elevated parts. The picture is then pressed on a paper moistened with tincture of guaiacum, and a blue copy is produced. The paper must be strong, even, and free from starch; and the tincture of resin of guaiacum should be composed of one part of the resin to thirty-two parts of alcohol. M. Jonas states that the more delicate and clear the picture or writing to be copied the better will be the result. —*Chemical Gazette*.

**LADD'S IMPROVED MICROSCOPE.**—We give from the fourth edition (just published, by Routledge and Co.) of "The Microscope, its History, Construction, and Application, by Jabez Hogg," the following description, with the accompanying Engraving, of Ladd's microscope:—"An improved form of microscope has been recently manufactured by Mr. Ladd, of Chancery-lane, having a stand so simple and light in its construction as to render it very portable and useful. It is fitted with a magnetic stage, which facilitates the moving of the objects when placed on it by the unaided fingers; a point of some importance to such microscopists as desire to retain and cultivate delicacy of touch in preference to that growing dependence upon mechanical movements. The main features of the new form of microscope are that the bearings for the compound body-stage, and sub-stage are all fitted while connected together into the dovetailed slide running from top to bottom of the instrument. The magnet is attached to the under part of the stage, and a gilt iron bar-ledge or keeper serves for an object rest. The sub-stage is constructed of three thin plates, having rectangular movements, the top one having a tube attached, into which is fitted the polariscope, spotted lens, &c., the focusing of which is effected by a rack placed below the mirror; the latter, being provided with a double-pointed arm, can be used with any amount of obliquity. The stand forms a tripod, strengthened by cross-bars; the beauty of the chain-movements (with which all Mr. Ladd's microscopes are furnished) is made apparent by the simple and effective fine adjustment attached to the middle head, thus making the one adjustment subsidiary to both purposes. The general appearance of the instrument is one of elegance, stability, lightness, and compactness."



**MAPS REPRODUCED BY PHOTOGRAPHY.**—(To the Editor.)—In your last Number I observe a notice of the beautiful reduction of the Government Austrian map of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, through the means of photography, by MM. Bisson (brothers), which concludes with the observation that MM. Bisson "have thus opened a new field to the photographer." The general reader would have the impression that MM. Bisson have been the first to apply photography to the reduction of maps; but this is by no means the case, as since 1855 56 Colonel James, R.E., who is at the head of the trigonometrical survey of the United Kingdom, and with whom originated the idea, has applied photography with the most perfect success in the reduction of the Ordnance survey map, all those on the large scale being now reduced by that method. The glass building where the photographic reductions are made forms a very handsome addition to the Government establishment at Southampton.—AN OLD SCHOLAR, Athenæum Club.

**REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO MALTA.**—The combined British and French postage upon all letters addressed to Malta, forwarded by France, whether conveyed between Marseilles and Malta by British or by French packet, is reduced to 6d. for a letter not exceeding a quarter of an ounce in weight; 1s. for a letter above a quarter and under half an ounce, and so on, 6d. being added for each additional quarter of an ounce. Letters for Malta forwarded via Southampton will be chargeable by the half-ounce scale, as heretofore.

**EARTHQUAKE IN ASIATIC TURKEY.**—We have received (says the *Levant Herald*) a letter from our Constantinople correspondent respecting the occurrence of a most destructive earthquake there on the morning of June 2. The catastrophe, which principally consisted of one terrible shock lasting some fifteen seconds, had occasioned immense loss of life and property, more than 1500 human beings, it was roughly calculated, having fallen a prey to the calamity. Slight shocks continued to occur up till the evening of the 3rd, but the principal damage had been occasioned by the only terrible convulsion of the previous morning.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**ARRANGES.**—Fugent! but richly deserved. It is much too long, however, for a Journal. The only mode of publication is to print it as a pamphlet.  
**BAHUT-BADUKE.**—No; it cannot be solved in three moves. See our solution.  
**W. S. L.**—The "New Code of Chess Rules" will, no doubt, provide for such a case; in the mean time, according to the existing laws, you are entitled, we apprehend, to demand that the adversary play his King.

**ST. A. PARIS.**—The two numbers were duly received. Many thanks.  
**EXPERTISE.**—Such a collection has been talked of; but we believe there is not the slightest probability of its being published.

**PROBLEMS BY L. T. G. W. G.** Henry Strickson, A. Holloway, received, and now under examination.

**CLAYTON.**—The key move of Enigma No. 1109 is Kt to K Kt 6th; that of No. 1110 is Kt to K R 6th.

**VANGUARD.**—The best account of ancient Oriental Chess, the only reliable one, in fact, is Professor D. Forbes' "Observations on the Origin and Progress of Chess," &c. privately printed for the author, in 1855.

**E. A. MEX.**—When the conditions of a problem are that White is to give mate in three or more moves, it is understood that this must be done in defiance of the very best defence Black can adopt. Of course it commonly happens that if Black does not play the best defence mate may be given at once. Your solution of Enigma 1105, is correct, that of 1106 is wrong.

**I. P. V. PERANCE.**—From the position, after White's thirty sixth move, play as Black may, his adversary's Pawn on the King's side must win. The drawn game, subsequently forwarded, shall be submitted to the examiners.

**DR. FORBES, W. P.** and others.—The true solution, or at least the most scientific solution, of Problem No. 800, is undoubtedly that you suggest:

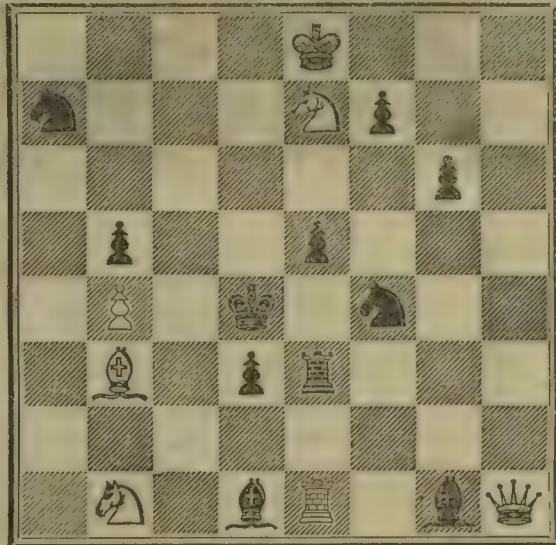
1. R to K 2nd R take R  
2. Kt to Q 5th (ch) K to K 6th  
3. B to K R 6th. Mate

**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 800.** By Jerry, O. P. Q. Iodine, B. W. P. T. Emil, A. Crayen, Semper Idem, S. P. Q. R., Medicus, A. Clerk, F. R. S., Cesar, Porcena, Nicholas, A. Z., Delta, C. W. N. U. D., Coogee, Dorevian, A. B. Linnar, A. Lady, Max, Philo S. Patrick, F. A. A. Barney, W. W. W. Aunabel, Spring, G. A. G., E. L. L., Quary, Clayton, Linnar, Larry I. T., of Bath, H. Strickson; R. S., Malines; Chester, Sautran, M. W. D., T. H. K. G. C. Iola, Murdoch, Rustic, Ovidius, are correct.

**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 801.** By I. B. T. Addison, Larry Dumble, F. G., Henry Semper Idem, O. P. P., I. M., of Sherburne; T. Jop, Hanworth; Sligo, Peterkin, R. R. M., Clericus, Onyx, Antony, C. P., Gregory, Fanny, M. P., Major G., I. G. S., Watson, W. P., H. Strickson, Doctor; R. S. Malines; Chester, are correct. All others are wrong.

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 801.**  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to K R 2nd P becomes a Kt  
2. Q to Q 2nd Kt to K B 5th  
3. Q to K 3rd (ch) B takes Q  
4. Kt to Q B 3rd. Mate.

**PROBLEM NO. 802.**  
By T. H., of the Manchester Club.  
BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

**CHESS IN PARIS.**  
Well-fought Partie between Mr. KOLISCH and Mr. de RIVIERE.  
(King's Gambit declined.)

**WHITE (Mr. K.)** BLACK (Mr. de R.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th  
3. P takes Q P takes K B P  
4. K Kt to K B 3rd K Kt to K B 3rd  
5. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q 3rd  
6. Castles Castles  
7. P to Q 4th Q B to K Kt 5th  
8. Q to Q 3rd K Kt to K R 4th  
9. P to Q B 3rd P to Q B 3rd  
(This gives to White the advantage of a passed Pawn, but, at the same time, it enables Black the more easily to develop his forces.)  
10. P takes P Q Kt takes P  
11. P to K R 3rd B takes Kt  
12. Q takes B P to K Kt 3rd  
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd Q to Q B 2nd  
(To deter White from playing Kt to K 4th, the result of which would be—  
14. Kt to K 4th Kt takes Q P  
15. P takes Kt Q takes P (ch) &c  
16. Kt takes B Q takes P (ch) &c  
14. K B to Q 3rd K Kt to Kt 6th  
15. Kt to K 4th (White was not compelled to sacrifice the exchange)  
16. Kt takes B Kt takes K R  
17. Q B takes P Kt to Q 7th  
18. Q B takes Kt Q R to Q sq  
19. Q R to Q sq Kt to K 4th  
20. Q to K Kt 3rd Kt takes B  
21. Q takes Kt K R to K sq  
22. B to K Kt 5th P to K B 3rd  
23. B to K R 4th Q to K B 5th  
24. B to K Kt 3rd Q to K 6th (ch)  
25. Q takes Q K R takes Q  
26. K to B 2nd K R to K 5th  
(Had Black played Q R to K sq, his adversary would have immediately pushed on with his Q's Pawn.)  
27. K to B 3rd P to K B 4th  
28. B to K B 2nd  
(Threatening P to K Kt 4th, or P to Q 4th.)  
29. P to Q B 4th P to Q Kt 4th  
(Hazardous; but apparently the best mode of bringing his Q's Rook into play.)  
30. P takes P R to Q 8th (ch)  
31. P to K R 2nd R to Q R 7th  
32. B to K 2nd R to Q R 7th  
33. B takes P P takes B  
(An indispensable check.)  
34. R to Q 2nd P to K Kt 7th  
35. R takes R R to Q R 7th  
36. P to Q Kt 4th R to Q R 7th  
37. B to Q B 5th (ch) K to Q B 3rd  
38. P to Q R 4th R to Q sq  
39. K to K 3rd R to Q 8th  
40. K to K 2nd R to Q R 8th  
41. P to Q R 5th K to Q 4th  
42. B to K 7th R to K 6th  
43. B to Q 8th R to Q R 7th (ch)  
44. K to B sq K to K 6th  
45. B to Q Kt 6th (ch) K to Q 6th  
46. B to Q B 5th P to K Kt 4th  
47. B to K 7th P to K Kt 5th  
48. P takes P P takes P  
49. P to K Kt 3rd P to K R 4th  
50. B to Q B 5th K to Q B 5th  
51. B to Q 6th K to Q 4th  
52. B to Q B 7th K to K 5th  
53. P to Q Kt 5th K to B 6th  
54. K to K sq P to K R 5th  
55. P takes P P to K Kt 6th  
56. P to Q R 6th R to K 7th (ch)  
(Instead of this move Mr. Kolisch should have played P to K R 5th, for example,  
50. P to K R 5th K to K Kt 6th  
This is perhaps better than the more obvious step of R to Q R 4th, although in any case White, we believe, ought to win.)  
50. P to K R 6th R to Q R 8th (ch)  
61. K to K 2nd R to K R 8th  
62. K to B 2nd White must win.)  
50. R to Q R 8th (ch)  
60. K to Q B 2nd R takes B  
61. P to Q R 7th R to Q R 8th  
And White abandoned the game.

**A CHESS MATCH** was played on Friday, the 10th ult., at Burnley, between the Settle Chess Club and the Clubs of the Burnley Church of England Literary Institution and the Mechanics' Institution, amalgamated for the purpose. The deputations numbered seven each, the players being pitched against each other in pairs, three games to be played at each board, the club scoring the greater number of games to be declared the winner. Of the twenty-one games played, Settle scored fourteen, Burnley five, two being drawn. The match excited a good deal of interest, and, in consequence of the very able arrangements made by the Burnley gentlemen, was conducted in a most agreeable manner. The following is the score:—

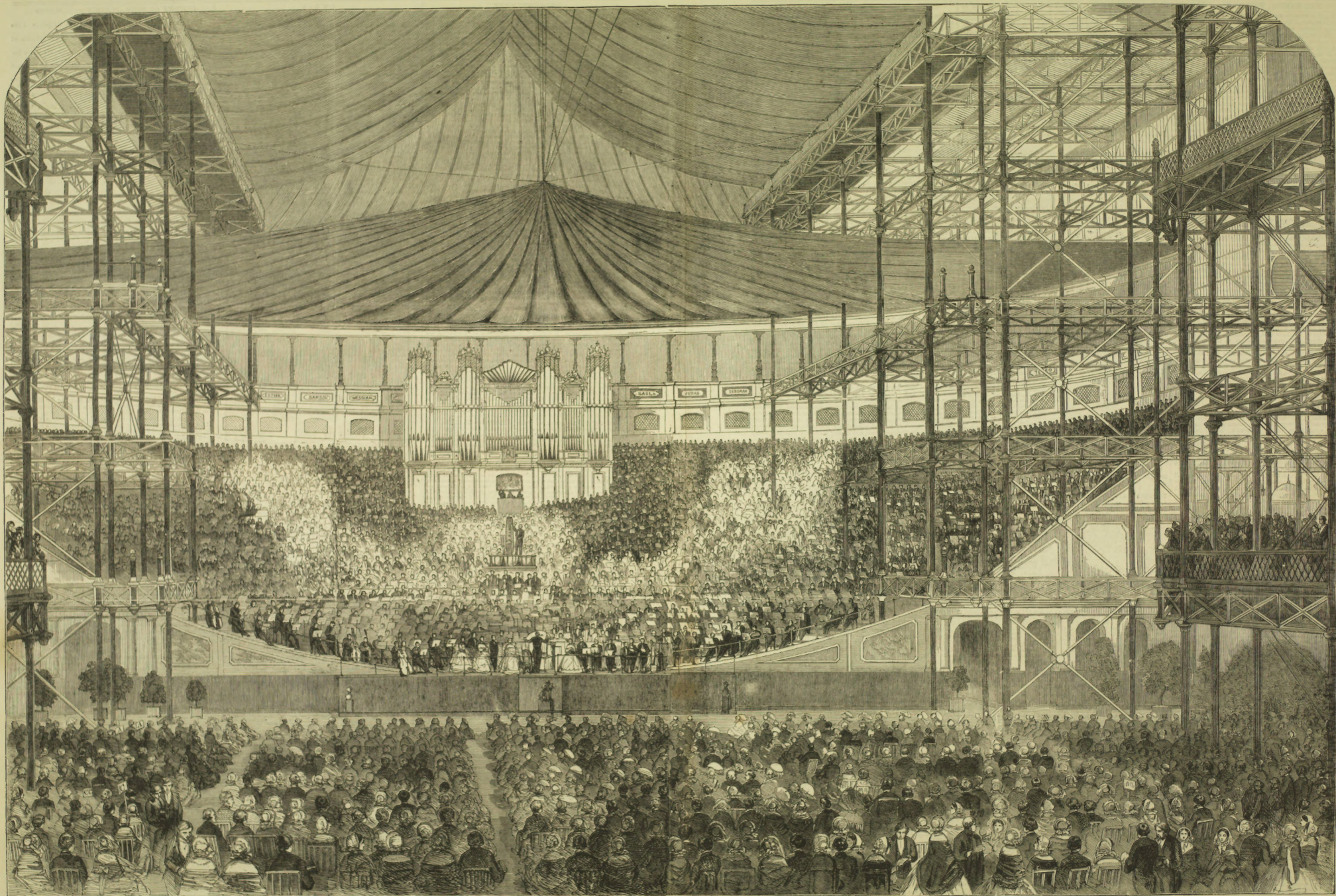
	Burnley.		Settle.	Drawn.
Captain Wilkins ..	0	Mr. J. Armistead ..	3	0
Rev. B. Mallam ..	0	Mr. Geo. Stanfield ..	2	0
Mr. Joshua Sutcliffe ..	0	Mr. John Britcher ..	2	1
Mr. H. Tootill ..	1	Mr. Henry Robinson ..	2	0
Mr. J. Wilson ..	0	Rev. D. Hailwood ..	0	1
Mr. J. H. Pendebach ..	0	Mr. J. H. Burrow ..	3	0
Rev. J. Butler ..	1	Mr. Allam Brown ..	2	0
	5		14	2

**THE PRINCE CONSORT** has consented to become the patron of the Royal Dramatic College, of which her Majesty is patroness.  
**ALDERMEN GABRIEL AND PHILLIPS** have been elected Sheriffs of the City of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.  
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**MR. M'MAHON, MR. BUTT, and MR. HADFIELD** have brought in a bill to secure the right of appeal in criminal cases.  
**A letter from Rome in the Journal des Débats** states that the young Mortara was lately confirmed at the Church of St. John Lateran.  
**AT A SALE** at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's, in London, last week, a violin described as by Stradivarius was knocked down at £240.  
**THE BISHOP OF COLUMBIA** was received at the Townhall, Liverpool, on Monday, by his Worship the Mayor and a number of the local clergy.  
**THE STATE ARMSHOP** of Windsor Castle are now open to the public under the usual regulations.  
**THE ENGRAVING** in our last Number of the birthplace of Handel was from a photograph obligingly procured by C. Klingemann, Esq.  
**BY ORDER** of Prince Eugène of Savoy, the Court of Turin has gone into mourning for twenty days on the occasion of the death of the King of Naples.  
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**THE GENERAL COMMITTEE** of elections is composed of Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., Mr. S. H. Walpole, Sir W. M. Somerville, Bart., Sir W. Miles, Mr. H. K. Seymour, and Mr. J. Bonham Carter.  
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**SIXTY-THREE MEMBERS** of Parliament claim, this Session, to be excused from serving on election committees, on account of being more than sixty years old.  
**WE UNDERSTAND** that Mr. Ayton, the member for the Tower Hamlets, will at an early period of the Session bring forward a resolution on the subject of the paper duty.  
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## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

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THE GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

In our last Number we gave an account of the commencement of the Centenary Commemoration of the Death of Handel at the Crystal Palace, including the first two days—or, rather, three days—of the Festival; for the great public rehearsal was really as much a part of the Festival as any of the subsequent performances. On that day (Saturday, the 18th of June) the influx of visitors was greater than it was on any of the following days, except the last, and the scene was in all respects equally striking and imposing.

The last day of the Festival was Friday, the 24th of June, when the performance consisted entirely of "Israel in Egypt." The multitude congregated on that day was unprecedented on any previous occasion, amounting to the enormous number of *twenty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-six persons*. They flocked from all parts of London by railway trains and every variety of conveyance; yet, notwithstanding the universal eagerness and excitement, this vast crowd were brought to Sydenham, and every individual conducted to his or her proper seat within the Palace without the slightest accident, impediment, or disorder of any kind. This fact speaks volumes for the administrative capacity of the Crystal Palace Company, and for the activity and energy of the officials of every degree, from the highest to the lowest. It forms a most striking contrast to the management of the celebrated first Handel Commemoration, at Westminster Abbey, in 1784, as described by Dr. Burney. That commemoration, which, at the time and long afterwards, was the theme of wonder on account of its stupendous magnitude, was in truth a puny affair when compared with that which we have just witnessed. At none of the performances did the number of the audience exceed three thousand, a number not equal to that of the performers assembled last week in the orchestra; yet, says the historian, at ten o'clock, "such a crowd of ladies and gentlemen were assembled together as became very formidable and terrific to each other, particularly the female part of the expectants; for some of them, being in full dress, and every instant more and more incommode and alarmed by the violence of those who pressed forward in order to get near the door, screamed, others fainted, and all were dismayed and apprehensive of fatal consequences—as many of the most violent among the gentlemen threatened to break open the door, a measure which, if adopted, would probably have cost many of the most feeble and helpless their lives, as they must infallibly have been thrown down and trampled upon by the robust and impatient part of the crowd." In 1784 three thousand people could not be admitted into Westminster Abbey without the occurrence of such scenes of confusion and peril; within our own memory, at the last commemoration in 1834, things were not greatly amended; and now, in 1859, thirty thousand people were conveyed to a place ten miles distant from London, and placed in their allotted seats, with ease, quietness, and safety.

When this was accomplished, and when, one o'clock having arrived, Mr. Costa waved his baton, and the first chord of "God Save the Queen" burst from so many thousand voices and instruments, the vast multitude started to their feet, presenting a coup-d'œil of indescribable splendour. All eyes were turned to the Royal box, where there was an illustrious party, consisting of the Prince Consort and the Princesses Alice and Helena, together with the Count of Flanders; but our gracious Sovereign was absent, to the great disappointment of every one, though this feeling did not lessen the enthusiasm of the cheers which followed the National Hymn.

The performance of "Israel in Egypt" then began. The immense favour in which this oratorio is held by the English public is an emphatic indication of the progress of music in this country since the days of its composer. In 1739, when it was first produced, it had only three performances to empty houses, though Handel endeavoured to tempt the public by interlarding it with Italian songs warbled by the sirens of the Opera House; and, during the twenty years of the composer's subsequent life, it seems to have been performed only five times more, at long intervals. It fell into total oblivion till it was revived in our own day by the Sacred Harmonic Society, whose magnificent performances at Exeter Hall gradually opened the eyes (or, more properly, the ears) of the public to its transcendent greatness. And now the e is no music meeting of note in any part of England which is regarded as complete without a performance of "Israel in Egypt."

Like "The Messiah," this oratorio is so frequently heard, so well known, and so thoroughly appreciated, that descriptions of its subject and construction, and eulogistic remarks on the pieces of which it consists, have become superfluous. Who is there, possessed of a soul for music, that has not been moved to the heart by the mournful strain, "And the children of Israel sighed," which paints so feelingly the desolation of the oppressed people—that has not been appalled by the terrible pictures of the storm of hail, the fire which ran along the ground, and the billows of the Red Sea which overwhelmed the host of Pharaoh—that has not shared in the exultation of Miriam the prophetess when she exclaims, in the thrilling accents of Clara Novello, "Sing unto the Lord, for He has triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider He hath cast into the sea"—and that has not joined with heart and soul in the acclaim with which these inspired words are echoed by the united voices of the children of Israel? There was nothing new in the emotions now excited by Handel's stupendous choruses; they have been felt numberless times in Exeter Hall, and wherever this oratorio has been worthily performed. But assuredly they never before were so strongly aroused as on this occasion, when the choral voices, numbered by thousands instead of hundreds, represented so truthfully the triumphal shout of a whole people.

"Israel in Egypt" is a series of choruses. It was by them that Handel worked out his grand design of describing the deliverance of God's chosen people from their Egyptian bondage by a succession of miracles of the most tremendous and appalling kind. The solos in this oratorio form a comparatively insignificant portion of the work. With the exception of the inspired strain of the prophetess Miriam, (and it derives its effect from the chorus of which it forms a part), none of the airs rise to the level of those in Handel's other works. "Their land brought forth frogs" is a trivial melody, and the skipping accompaniment of the orchestra, in imitation of the leaping of those animals, is a relic of the bad taste of an older period, from which Haydn, in "The Creation," was not altogether free. The best thing in the oratorio for solo voices (always with the exception we have already made) is the duet, "The Lord is a man of war," which is effective from its great simplicity and the scope it gives for energetic declamation, and accordingly its vigorous utterance by Weiss and Belletti was rewarded with an encore.

The performance of this great work brought the Festival to a close. When it was over, the immense multitude dispersed themselves through the beautiful grounds, and, after enjoying the freshness of a delightful summer evening, gradually departed with the same order, ease, and quietness which had attended their arrival.

There are some statistical and financial matters connected with this Festival which are exceedingly curious and important.

The numbers of visitors on the different days were the following, according to the official returns which have been made:—On Saturday (at the rehearsal), 19,680; on Monday, 17,109; on Wednesday, 17,644; and on Friday, 26,826; making a grand total of above *eighty-one thousand*—a number exceeding by more than thirty thousand the whole attendance at this Festival of 1857. The total receipts are stated to be above £33,000, and expenses about £18,000, leaving a clear surplus of about £15,000 to be divided between the Crystal Palace Company and the Sacred Harmonic Society, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter. Thus the Crystal Palace Company will be benefited to the extent of at least £10,000—a comfortable hearing to the shareholders, who will feel the benefit when they come to receive their dividends. As to the Sacred Harmonic Society, it is not a commercial speculation, and its funds do not go into the pockets of its members; but the receipt of £5000 will materially strengthen its hands and enlarge its means of carrying out its great artistic objects.

The management of this great celebration has reflected the utmost honour on every person engaged in it. The palm is certainly due, in the first place, to Mr. Costa, the prince of musical directors, without whose profound knowledge of his art, practical experience, firmness, energy, and indefatigable perseverance, the great design, which never would have been adopted without his counsel, could not have been accomplished without his co-operation. In the next place, honour is due to the committees of the Sacred Harmonic Society and of the

Crystal Palace Company, and especially to Mr. Bowley, who may be said to be the representative of both bodies, having been for many years the life and soul of the one, and being now the active and energetic manager of the other. All honour, too, is due to the performers. We speak less, however, of the eminent artists who were professionally engaged on terms of due remuneration, and who fulfilled their engagements with praiseworthy talent and care, than of the thousands of able amateurs who flocked from all parts of the kingdom to serve under the standard of Marshal Costa, animated by a pure and disinterested love of music, and by veneration for the memory of the greatest of musicians. Nothing has ever shown so conclusively that England is pre-eminently a musical nation as the immense amount of knowledge, talent, and enthusiasm which this Festival has shown to exist among those industrious classes of society who cultivate music as an accomplishment and a recreation. It is among these, the middle classes of England, that this divine art, in its best and noblest forms, is now making progress with a rapidity and sureness unequalled in any other country in the world.

The following comparison of the numbers attending at the Handel Festival in 1857 and 1859 may be interesting, as showing that the appetite for these monster meetings is increasing:—

1857.	1859.
Saturday (Rehearsal) .. .. . 8,341	Saturday (Rehearsal) .. .. . 19,680
Monday ("Messiah") .. .. . 11,129	Monday ("Messiah") .. .. . 17,109
Wednesday ("Judas Macca-	Wednesday (Selections) .. .. . 17,644
beas") .. .. . 11,649	Friday ("Israel") .. .. . 26,827
Friday ("Israel") .. .. . 17,292	
Total .. .. . 48,414	Total .. .. . 81,200

The following list of refreshments consumed at the Crystal Palace during the Handel Festival may be found amusing:—19,200 sandwiches, 14,000 pies, 240 fore-quarters of lamb, 120 balantine of lamb, 3509 chickens, 480 hams, 485 tongues, 150 galantines of chicken, 60 game pies, 3052 lobster salads, 3825 salmon mayonnaise, 300 score of lettuce, 40,000 penny buns, 25,000 twopenny buns, 32,249 ices, 400 jellies, 400 creams, 350 fruit tarts, 2419 dozen "beverages," 1152 malt liquor ditto, nine tons of roast and boiled beef, 3506 quarts of tea, coffee, and chocolate.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE GRAND DUCHESS OF SAXE WEIMAR.

HER Serene and Imperial Highness MARIA PAULOWNA, Grand Duchess Dowager of SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH, and a Grand Duchess of RUSSIA, whose death has just occurred, was the daughter of Paul, and the sister of Alexander and Nicholas, successively Emperors of Russia. She became, on the 8th of August, 1804, the consort of Charles Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, by whom (who died on the 8th of July, 1853) she had issue a son, Charles Frederick, now reigning Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who is married to Sophia, daughter of William II., King of the Netherlands, and two daughters, both consorts of Princes of Prussia, brothers of his Prussian Majesty, the elder daughter, Maria, being married, in 1827, to Prince Charles of Prussia, and the younger, Augusta, being married, in 1829, to that Prince's elder brother, William, now Prince Regent of Prussia, and heir presumptive to the Prussian throne, whose only son, Prince Frederick William, is the consort of Victoria, Princess Royal of England and Duchess of Saxony.

## THE MARCHIONESS OF SLIGO.



Marquis of Sligo. She was the noble Marquis's second wife.

THE Most Noble JULIA, Marchioness of SLIGO, whose melancholy and lamented death occurred on the 26th ultimo, after she had given birth to a daughter, and within a year of her marriage, was the eldest daughter of Antony Francis Nugent, of Pallas, heir presumptive to the earldom of Westmeath, and representative of the titular Lords Rivers-town, by his wife, Anne, eldest daughter of the late Malachy Daly, Esq., of Rafoad, in the county of Galway. Her Ladyship was married, on the 20th of July, 1858, to George John Browne, third and present

## THE EARL OF TANKERVILLE.

THE Right Hon. CHARLES AUGUSTUS BENNET, Earl of TANKERVILLE, and Baron OSSULSTON, of Ossulston, in the county of Middlesex, was the eldest son of Charles, fourth Earl of Tankerville, by his wife, Emma, youngest daughter and co-heir of Sir James Colebrooke, Bart. He was born the 25th of April, 1776, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, M.A., 1795. He sat in early life in the House of Commons, first for Steyning, and afterwards for Knaresborough, from 1806 to 1818; and he succeeded his father as fifth Earl the 10th of December, 1822. He married, on the 28th of July, 1806, Armandine Sophia Leonie Corisandra, daughter of Antony, Duke de Gramont, by whom (who survives him) he has had an only son, Charles, and two daughters—viz., Emma Corisandra, present Countess of Malmesbury, and Harriet Olivia, who died on the 11th of January, 1824. The Earl of Tankerville died on the 25th ult., at his house, 23, Hertford-street, Mayfair, and is succeeded by his only son, Charles, now sixth Earl of Tankerville, who was born in 1810, and married, in 1850, the Lady Olivia Montagu, only daughter of George, sixth Duke of Manchester, by whom he has three sons and two daughters. His Lordship has been M.P. for North Northumberland, and was, as late as May last, summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Ossulston.



was Treasurer of the Household in 1836. He succeeded his father as fifth Earl the 10th of December, 1822. He married, on the 28th of July, 1806, Armandine Sophia Leonie Corisandra, daughter of Antony, Duke de Gramont, by whom (who survives him) he has had an only son, Charles, and two daughters—viz., Emma Corisandra, present Countess of Malmesbury, and Harriet Olivia, who died on the 11th of January, 1824. The Earl of Tankerville died on the 25th ult., at his house, 23, Hertford-street, Mayfair, and is succeeded by his only son, Charles, now sixth Earl of Tankerville, who was born in 1810, and married, in 1850, the Lady Olivia Montagu, only daughter of George, sixth Duke of Manchester, by whom he has three sons and two daughters. His Lordship has been M.P. for North Northumberland, and was, as late as May last, summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Ossulston.

BARON KNESEBECK, for many years the Comptroller of the Household of the late Duke of Cambridge, and latterly of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, died on Friday week, after a few days' illness.

DEATH BY HORNET-STINGS.—In a letter by an Indian gentleman, living near Jubulpore, we read:—"A most melancholy accident occurred here on the 10th inst. Two European gentlemen belonging to the Indian Railway Company—viz., Messrs. Armstrong and Boddington—were surveying a place called Bunder Cosde, for the purpose of throwing a bridge across the Nerbudda, the channel of which, being in this place from ten to fifty yards wide, is fathomless, having white marble rocks rising perpendicularly on either side from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet high, and bestriding fearfully in some parts. Suspended in the recesses of these marble rocks are numerous large hornets' nests, the inmates of which are ready to descend upon any unlucky wight who may venture to disturb their repose. Now, as the boats of these European surveyors were passing up the river a cloud of these insects overwhelmed them; the boatmen as well as the two gentlemen jumped overboard, but, alas! Mr. Boddington, who swam and had succeeded in clinging to a marble block, was again attacked, and being unable any longer to resist the assaults of the countless hordes of his infuriated winged foes, threw himself into the depths of the water never to rise again. On the fourth day his corpse was discovered floating on the water, and was interred with every mark of respect. The other gentleman, Mr. Armstrong, and his boatmen, although very severely stung, are out of danger."

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—Amidst the excitement and the conflagration of war, Vesuvius will urge its claims on public attention. A letter from Naples informs us that its forges are more active than those of the nations united which now are applying the resources of science to the construction of weapons for human destruction. The mountain beats them all; and, with the quiet assurance of undisputed power, hourly it is laying waste rich lands growing with all the promise of harvest. Any one who looks at it from Naples observes a large river of fire actually flowing, but apparently arrested and attached to the side of Vesuvius. Within the last three months it has increased wonderfully in proportion; it is no longer a rill, it is a sheet of fire; it has risen and overflowed its banks, and God help the poor small proprietors who have invested their all in little portions of land now incursed with lava.

On Wednesday week there was a gathering in Boreham Park, Essex, of the gentry and agriculturists to witness the operations of the mowing-machines and other implements which the scientific hand of the agricultural mechanic is bringing to assist in the work of the hayfield. About two hundred gentlemen and agriculturists were scattered about watching, approving, and criticising the working of the implements.

## MR. RAREY.

AFTER an absence of nearly five months, this gentleman has once more returned to England. Classes at Berlin, Moscow, and St. Petersburg have occupied the principal part of his time, and he spent upwards of two months in Russia, teaching a very large class in the riding-school of Prince Menschikoff. Two of his lectures at St. Petersburg were given before the Emperor and the Court; and, as in Prussia, he received a very handsome testimonial as a token of approbation. After seeing him operate on a savage horse, whose peasant conductor gave vent to his surprise at his prowess by sundry wild expressions, which amused the Imperial party most heartily, Mr. Rarey was specially commissioned to go to one of the Emperor's country seats and tame a horse for him which had been brought from the steppes of Tartary. At Berlin, in addition to Prince Frederick William, who was present at one of the first trials Mr. Rarey ever made in this country, on a cream-coloured horse belonging to her Majesty, he had the honour of numbering the late Baron Humboldt among his pupils. Wherever he has gone it has been his habit to challenge any one to bring the most savage animal they could; and on a great occasion the officers of a Prussian regiment subscribed to bring one several miles from the interior, with a character equal to either Cruiser or Stafford, and led by iron rods on each side. Cruiser himself has become so fat, instead of losing all his thriving powers as has been insinuated, under the treatment, that those who remember him in his purely militant days would hardly know him again. As a proof of the permanence of the system, we may mention that he did not give his pro tem. guardians the slightest trouble during Mr. Rarey's absence.

We are glad to find that, during the intervals of his cavalry lessons—which are to be given at the Round House, where he held his ten-guinea classes last season—he has determined to give a public performance at the Alhambra Palace, which he has specially hired for the occasion, on Saturday week. He is anxious that any of his audience should convince themselves by bringing the most vicious animal in their power, and is endeavouring to make arrangements to have up from the country one who may, from his antecedents, be reasonably expected to show good fight. For one or two seasons past he has given an immensity of trouble—so much so, that his owner lately assured Mr. Rarey, when he went to reconnoitre, that unless he took him and tamed him, he should be obliged to shoot him forthwith. In fact, they have been only able to get hold of him at all by depriving him of water till he became so thirsty that he would not lift his head from the pail before they had time to slip the pole-halter on to him.

We wish Mr. Rarey every success in his new exhibition, and trust that he may repeat it both in London and all over the country this summer, at the proposed reduced prices, before he sets sail finally with Cruiser to his old "location," at Grove Port, Ohio. Books on the system are, in a great measure, valueless, if it is not seen in practice by Mr. Rarey himself, or some of the very best of his pupils; and it is owing to this that many a horse has been hurt in clownish attempts to tame it, or, what is still worse, got his foot once down and come off conqueror. Now that Mr. Rarey wishes to popularise his system, there can be no excuse for people not taking up his challenge and keeping horses in torture for lack of sending them up to him. Those who were at the Chester Royal Agricultural Show last year will remember the wretched creature in the blood sire class which stood there all day with its ears back, bound to the front rail of the stall, and its head one mass of strap gear, attached to two or three bridles, a chain, and a steel rod. There it was, the picture of sullen, impotent fury, with the steel rod purposely pressing the nostril every time it moved, till the foam fairly exuded from it and covered its breast. Our only surprise was that the stewards did not order it out of the yard, or that the Humane Society did not step in with a summons for the owner. It is high time that a better *entente cordiale* was fully established between man and horse; and, now that Mr. Rarey has won the same verdict from five or six great European Powers, that he had previously done both from "the Old World and the New," we trust that his system may not prove the mere whim of a season, but become the fixed rule of "the stable mind."

## THE FARM.

THE Royal Society held a special council last week, which was attended by thirty-six members, and it was finally decided, after reading the report of the committee who were appointed to examine the accounts, that Mr. Hudson, the secretary, should be dismissed. It is no secret that the finances have been going seriously wrong, to the extent of £1930, since the summer of '56; and that it has been done in a way so as to completely hoodwink the finance committee. Such an occurrence on the eve of the great annual meeting might have been very serious if Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, the honorary secretary, had not taken the head of affairs pro tem. The society are, after all, rich enough to bear this loss, and if it softens down the Pomponius Ego element, which has pressed so heavily on them in a double shape in the council chamber, they will have extracted a solid good from evil.

Ram-lettings are just in season, and Mr. Cother has no less than ten Cotswold ones between July 14 and August 3. Mr. Gillett's is on the Saturday after the Warwick Show; and he announces that grey legs and grey faces are more prevalent than ever in his flock, owing to his use last year of a 103-guinea notable grey shearing. Mr. Fawlett shows his Leicester rams for letting on and after July 17; and the Holme Pierrepont letting is on July 20. Mr. Ellman's Southdowns are already open to inspection; and Mr. Jonas Webb's letting takes place on Thursday next, when about 140 rams will be put up. We never see a Southdown without thinking of the late Earl Ducie's laconic note:—"My dear Webb,—I have got the gout. There is nothing for it like Southdown and sherry. Send me three rams." This is the thirty-third anniversary of this celebrated letting, at which in 1839 no less than seven Dukes attended. For one of his present rams, Young Plenipo, Mr. Webb on one occasion refused an offer of a 200-guinea hire; and there will be much curiosity to see his yearlings, which are bound for Warwick Royal. At present Mr. Webb's flock consists, lambs and all, of nearly 2400, of five different tribes. He never sells ewes in England; and if the ewe hoggets do not clip to 7lb. they are never kept in the flock. Besides his sheep, Mr. Webb has a herd of 142 shorthorns, and will exhibit in several of the classes at Warwick this year. He bred the Empress of Hindostan, who has won twice lately in Lady Pigot's hands; and his own Young Holland (who died from a sun-stroke next day) and May Duke carried off the Open Challenge prize for bulls at the Essex Society both this year and last.

Haymaking has proceeded pretty well everywhere, but the yield is only an average one, as the long-deferred rains made it spring up too fast to make a heavy gathering. There has been rather an interesting haymaking festival at Boreham, the seat of Sir John Tyrell. Four or five mowing-machines were tried, and a two-horse one, manufactured by Woods, did its half acre in twenty minutes, which is equivalent to fifteen acres per day. Sir John also called attention to the improvements which have from time to time been made in hayrakes, none of which would clear more than two feet and a half in height. With the view of showing how a breadth could be cleared in half the time, he gathered a circle round him after lunch, and exhibited "a new wooden rake, partially invented by myself, for it is the old Huntingdon implement, to which I attached the twitch-rake, which has become matter of history;" and with this he proved to demonstration that he could clear five or six feet into the air.

NEW ELECTRIC CABLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The Submarine Telegraph Company's new cable between Boulogne and Folkestone was successfully submerged on the 26th ult. The cable is the largest and the strongest yet constructed. It contains six conducting wires, of gauge number 1, surrounding a hempen core. These wires are covered with hemp, and the whole is inclosed in twelve iron wires of gauge number 0. The weight per mile amounts to just upon ten tons. After submersion perfect signals were interchanged upon all the six corresponding wires, and when the connecting links of land wires are completed, and the cable opened for business, every accommodation will be secured for rapid interchange of telegraph correspondence between England and the Continent. The cable was manufactured and laid by Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., the contractors.



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 12 Dessert ditto .. 20 .. 7 6 12 Dessert ditto .. 25 .. 9 7 6  
 12 Table Forks .. 30 .. 11 0 12 Table Forks .. 40 .. 15 0 0  
 12 Dessert ditto .. 20 .. 7 6 12 Dessert ditto .. 25 .. 9 7 6  
 2 Gravy Spoons .. 10 .. 3 15 4 2 Gravy Spoons .. 12 .. 4 0 0  
 1 Soup Ladle .. 10 .. 3 15 4 1 Soup Ladle .. 11 .. 4 2 6  
 4 Sauce ditto .. 10 .. 2 15 4 4 Sauce ditto .. 12 .. 4 16 0  
 4 Salt Spoons (gilt) .. 10 .. 2 15 4 4 Salt Spoons (gilt) .. 12 .. 4 16 0  
 1 Fish Slice (pierced) .. 2 10 0 1 Fish Slice (pierced) .. 3 5 0  
 12 Tea Spoons .. 10 .. 3 15 4 12 Tea Spoons .. 14 .. 5 12 0  
 1 Pair Sugar Tongs .. 0 15 0 1 Pair Sugar Tongs .. 1 5 0  
 A pamphlet, with 2500 Pictures and Illustrations, is published as a guide to the stock of silver, electro-silver, and Sheffield plate in the show-rooms. It contains the weights and prices of silver spoons and forks, silver tea and coffee services, and every article required in a family. Gratis and post-free to any part of the British dominions.

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**FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS' WORTH OF NEW SILKS** (just bought for cash under the most favourable circumstances) will be offered for SALE on MONDAY NEXT, and following days, by BRECH and BERRALL, The Bee Hive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

1200 Rich Flounced Silks, 45s. 6d. to 34 guineas; former Prices, 55s. 6d., 77s. 6d., and 44 guineas.  
 15,000 yards Elegant Crochet, Striped, at 21s. 5d. the Full Dress, and Glacé Silks, now being offered at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. the Dress.  
 Original Prices, 31s. 8d., to 47s. 6d. the Dress.  
 Black and Half-Mourning Ditto, at equally moderate rates.  
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 All the New Dress Trimmings to match every dress.  
 N.B. Patterns of all the above for inspection postage-free.

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 As a BLACKBURNER, having purchased the entire of the above stock at an immense sacrifice from the original cost, begs to announce to the Nobility and Public that the whole will be offered for SALE, without reserve, on MONDAY next, July 4. Every article will be marked in plain figures, at prices that will enable purchasers to possess themselves of Antique Lace on such terms that can never occur again when this costly collection is distributed.  
 SPANISH DEPOT, 35, South Africa-street.

**MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIAN OUTFITS.**—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and richly stocked, combining Parisian taste with that excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of 60 years.  
 11, Wigmore-street, W.

## MR. RAREY'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.—

Mr. Rarey, after a highly successful tour through Russia, Belgium, and Prussia, where he has had the honour of exhibiting his system on notoriously savage horses before the Royal and Imperial Courts, has at length returned to London for the purpose of fulfilling his contract to instruct her Majesty's cavalry. As he feels anxious to demonstrate to those ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto doubted but a very imperfect idea of it from books that it is possible to quiet the brain of any horse without resorting to eye-clerking, muzzle, or the ready blow of the breaker, he has determined to give a PUBLIC EXHIBITION of his system at the ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square, which he has hired for this special purpose, on SATURDAY, JULY 9. Mr. Rarey is in treaty for, and trusts he will be able to produce, a very vicious ar for his first taming lesson, but he will at the same time be much obliged to any gentleman who would grant him the loan of the most incorrigible savage they may possess, in order that the challenge which he has thrown out to the savages of every country he has yet visited may be put to the severest public test. The exhibition will commence at Twelve o'clock. Doors to open at Half-past Eleven. Admission—Reserved Seats (numbered), One Guinea; Second Seats, 15s.; Third Seats, 7s. 6d. Tickets to be had at the Box-office, Alhambra Palace.

**THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58,** Pall-mall, London, Manufacture and Erect Iron Bridges, Flars, and Wharfs, of every description. Agents required in Brazil, California, New Columbia, Demerara, Mauritius, Mexico, Honduras.

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Dress Screw-Joints, for connecting the Hose to Cisterns; also Hand Branches, Taps, and Water-Spreaders, in great variety. Illustrated Price-Catalogue on application, and orders by post promptly executed.  
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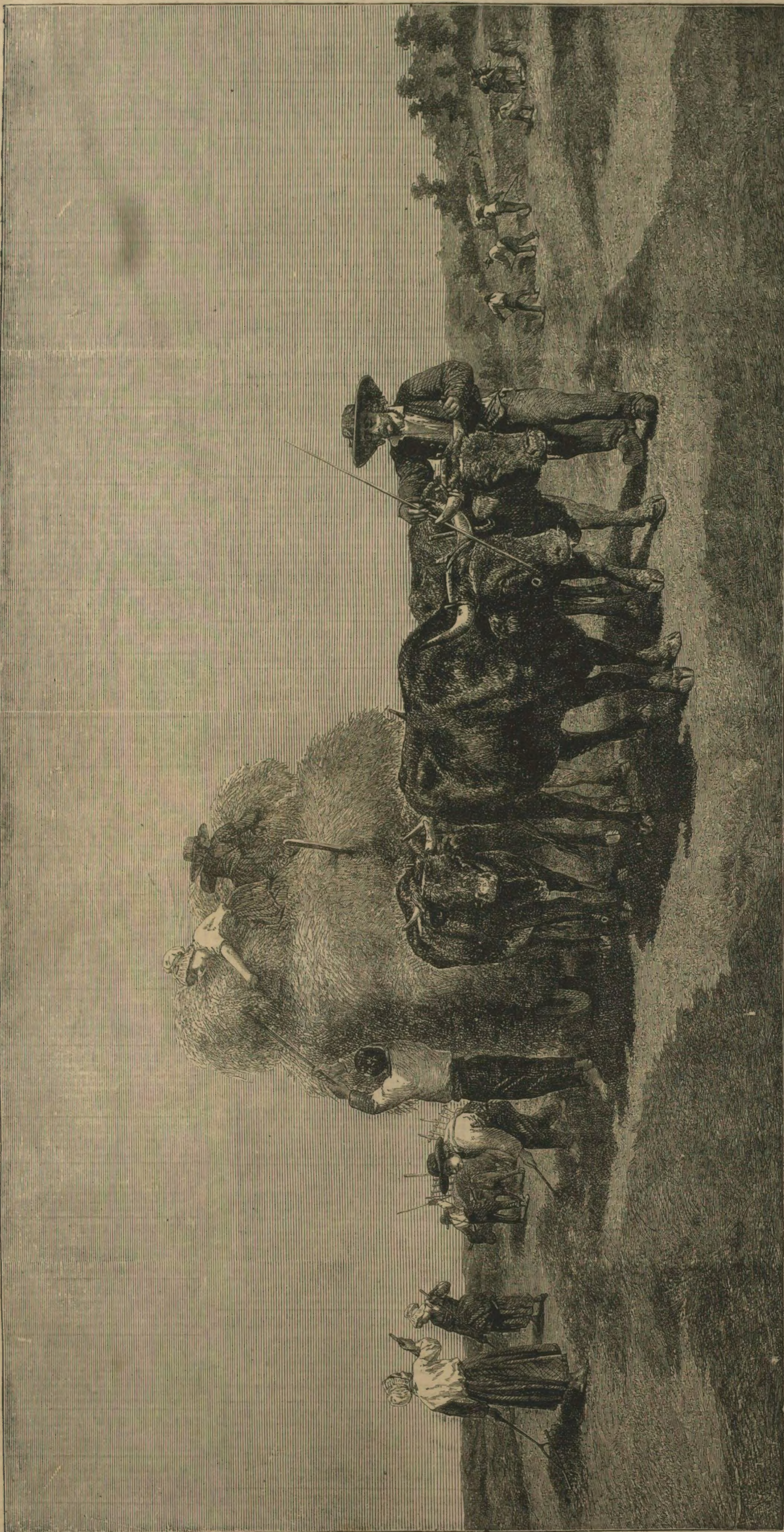
**DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS;** have them thoroughly cleaned from all impurities and the colours revived by patent process, 3d., 4d., &c., per yard. Lace, muslin, and damask curtains, chintzes, dimities, blankets quilts, &c., beautifully finished. Dyeing in all its branches. Articles received from all parts of England. Price list sent. Most careful and returned in town in eight days.—METROPOLITAN STRAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

**ICE, Block and Rough.**—Consumers of this article are invited to apply to GEORGE STEVENSON, Billingsgate, who can guarantee a regular supply throughout the year, at a reasonable rate. Terms on application.

**CELEBRATED CANTERBURY PUNCH.**—One Dozen of this delicious beverage in quart hook bottles (six to the gallon) will be forwarded by post to London, hamper and box included, on receipt of Post Office order for 28s., payable to THOMAS PAULI DE LABAUX, Wine-merchant, Canterbury.

**PURE BRANDY, 16s. per Gallon.**—Pale or Brown BAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district which are now difficult to procure at any price 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included, or





#### ROSA BONHEUR'S NEW PICTURE, "HAYMAKING."

In this painting Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur has well sustained the high reputation which her celebrated pictures of "The Horse Fair" and "Oxen Ploughing" had obtained for her. There is the same happy colouring, the same vigorous touch of the artist, which have been so much admired in her former works: her sky is a real bright mellow blue June sky; her oxen seem to live and breathe; the peasants at work are true studies of the field-labourers of the southern and midland provinces of France; and the grass is so true in appearance that one feels almost disposed to approach the picture and take up an armful of the dew-bespangled herb. All the tints in this work are most aptly chosen—

But chiefly thee, gay green  
Thou smiling Nature's universal robe!  
United light and shade! where the sight dwells  
With growing strength and ever-new delight.

It is, indeed, a poet's hayfield, one after our own Thomson's nature-loving heart, in which one would like to walk and frolic—

In these green scenes  
Reviving sickness lifts her languid head;  
Life flows afresh; and young-eyed health exalts  
The whole creation round,

while the sturdy rustics, in their quaint costumes,  
spread the breathing harvest to the sun,  
That throws refreshment round a rural smell.

#### "HAYMAKING. — A NEW PICTURE BY ROSA BONHEUR."

"Haymaking" and "Oxen Ploughing" are two of the great attractions in the beautiful collection of paintings in the Gallery of Living Artists at the Palace of the Luxembourg at Paris. This picture appears in our Journal with the kind permission of Mademoiselle Bonheur.

#### THE LATE JACOB BELL.

Few men have achieved more good during a short career than the late Mr. Bell, whose name appeared in our Obituary last week. He inherited a handsome fortune and a valuable business from his father, but he was not content to remain in the quiet enjoyment of the social position these advantages secured for him. In early life he evinced a taste for the arts, and entered himself as a student in Mr. Sass's academy in Bloomsbury-street, where he prosecuted his studies in company with Landseer, Frith, and others who have since gained fortune and reputation by their works. Mr. Jacob Bell was not so fortunate: he attained a certain degree of skill in composition and drawing, but he soon found that he was not destined to shine as an artist. He was discouraged when he compared his own meagre productions with the early efforts of his contemporary students; his admiration for the arts was increased tenfold by the works of his friend Landseer and others in the school, but he soon saw that it was not as a painter that he (Jacob Bell) was likely to achieve distinction. He accordingly gave up the notion and left the academy. He did not, however,

cease to entertain an ardent attachment to art and artists. His friendship for Sir Edwin Landseer, Mr. H. P. Briggs, Frank Stone, W. P. Frith, and others continued to the day of his death. In 1841, when Landseer's medical advisers recommended him to give himself a lengthened respite from his labours, Mr. Bell accompanied him by way of the Rhine, Switzerland, and Geneva, at which latter place they remained during the greater part of a six months' absence. "But attached as Mr. Bell was to art," says a well-informed writer in a contemporary, "there was one object to which the best years of his life and his most energetic exertions were devoted. It was the foundation and development of the Pharmaceutical Society. The practice of the medical profession has, as is well known, been long divided into four branches—*viz.*, pure medicine, pure surgery, pharmacy, and a combination of these three by the apothecaries. Up to a very recent period pharmacy has been practised by a body of persons known as chemists and druggists, many of whom had not received an education sufficient to qualify them for the discharge of such important duties as the dispensing of medicines. Besides this they were often under great temptations to assume the higher functions of the medical adviser, some residing in poor neighbourhoods being often consulted by those who could not afford to pay for the services of a regular practitioner, and others being ambitious to attain a higher status than was generally supposed to be occupied by the mere dispenser of drugs. There was no doubt much false pride about this, because, if rightly understood, there can be no more honourable calling than that of a chemist who conducts his

business intelligently and scientifically. Constant attempts, however, have been made by means of Acts of Parliament to prevent chemists from prescribing for the cure of diseases. Most of the bills drawn for this purpose have contained provisions so obnoxious to the trade that strenuous efforts have almost always been made to prevent them passing the Legislature. In the year 1841 Mr. Hawes introduced a Medical Reform Bill of so stringent a character that a public meeting of chemists and druggists was called for the purpose of opposing it. This was the actual commencement of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Bell moved the first resolution, which, as well as all the others that were proposed, was carried unanimously. The opposition was carried on with so much activity that eventually Mr. Hawes withdrew his bill. But Mr. Bell and those who acted with him had the good sense to see that, in order to prevent the recurrence of such attempts, it would be politic to effect such an improvement in the body to which they belonged as would render legislative interference unnecessary. This was the object of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the success which has attended its efforts is shown by the fact that in 1843 the society received a charter from the Crown; that in 1851 it was recognised by an Act of Parliament; that it now numbers upwards of 2000 members; and that the whole regulation of the trade or profession of pharmacy has been left in its hands.

Our Portrait of Mr. Jacob Bell is engraved from a successful photograph, taken by one of his many friends in the arts, Mr. Mayall, of Argyll-place, Regent-street.